THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

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THE PRACTICAL PRINTER.

BY H. G. BISHOP.

MAKING READY ON JOB PRESSES.

WHAT has been said in the preceding pages will apply in a great measure to making ready on job presses. At the same time, there is a great difference between the two kinds of work; hence, it is often found that a man who may be very good on cylinder presses is quite at a loss when he comes to handle a job press, and *vice versa*.

It is important, first of all, to see that the impression screws are set so as to give a uniform impression, and that the form is in the center of the chase. Should the form be a light one, consisting of delicate type, or only a few lines of matter, it will be well to have type-high "bearers" on the inside of the chase. These will serve to bear some of the impression, and help to keep it uniform, besides carrying the rollers evenly over the type and preventing their wiping on the edges.

For the larger part of jobwork it is better to have the "packing" hard, and the impression screws set so as to bring the platen as near as possible to the bed of the press. For most forms it will be found well to have one sheet of cardboard (about equal to six-ply), four sheets of book paper (about forty pound), and a top sheet of writing paper; though these will need to be varied in quantity to suit the different forms, some requiring a sheet or two more or less of the book paper. The top sheet ought not to be put on until the patching up and cutting out has been done.

Supposing the press to be leveled up and the form in proper condition for putting on, then proceed as follows: Take a light impression on a piece of book paper; notice the general appearance of such impression. There will probably be some parts that are heavy and some that are light, some single letters that appear too high and some that are too low. Now proceed to remedy these evils by first trying to remove their cause. It may be found that the form needs to be unlocked and planed down, or that a particle of dirt is sticking under some letter, or that some other letter is really worn out and too low to bring up, and needs to be changed. Then take another proof in the same way, and also take an impression on the packing, which should consist of the sheet of board and the several sheets of book paper, as mentioned above, the top sheet of book paper being the making-ready sheet. Then lift out the form and underlay such letters (or cuts, if there should be any) as are low, and on the making-ready sheet patch up with thin paper such parts as may appear hollow and need to be brought up, and cut out any parts that are too high, or scratch the part with a knife, if cutting out would make too much difference. This being done with proper results, next put on the top sheet, take an impression thereon, and proceed to set the guides.

Although there are many devices called guides, the best results are obtained by the use of quadrats. Take a sheet of the paper to be printed on and measure across the impression on the top sheet to ascertain the proper position for the guides; mark with a pencil, and then stick the quadrats on with some good paste or mucilage. The advantage of this kind of guide is that you do not need to make holes in the packing. By the use of pins, or other such appliances, the packing sheets and board are soon rendered worse than useless, as the different sized forms bring the type right over where pin-holes have been made for some previous job. To prevent the sheet slipping over the quadrats, it is well to paste a strip of card alongside of them, with one end left loose, and under this the sheet can be fed without any inconvenience; or a small piece of card may be pasted on top of the quadrat, overhanging slightly on the side to which the sheet is fed.

Let it be understood that the less embossing a job has the better will be the result. Some work is so indented that the back looks as though it had been embossed for the blind to read with their fingers. A hard, sharp impression is what should be sought for, and this can only be obtained by having very little underneath the top sheet.

In patching up imperfect letters, care must be taken to put the patch just where it is needed, and not allow it to touch any other part. For instance, if the dot of a letter "i" does not show up, and you put on a piece that not only covers the dot, but some other letter, you may bring up the dot, but you will make whatever else you cover too heavy. It is easy to cut a very thin strip of paper so that

you can put on the smallest particle without touching any other part. All that is required is care, and generally all that makes the difference between a really good job and a very bad one is the want of a little care.

Those who are determined to produce good work will soon learn how to accomplish it, and will find themselves well repaid for the extra pains they may have taken in the meantime.

It may be well to refer to the importance of cleanliness in connection with good work. It too often happens that an otherwise creditable piece of work is spoiled in the handling. Finger marks are inexcusable, and denote a slovenly workman or feeder at once. And not only are these caused by dirt, but on some kinds of paper a mere dampness of the fingers will cause an ugly mark that cannot possibly be wiped off. Then, again, it often happens that either through using bad ink, or by using too much, the sheets will set off on the back of each other when laid on the board. If the job is such as to call for a large amount of ink, thin sheets should be laid between the printed sheets as they come from the press, so as to prevent the back of one sheet coming in contact with the face of another.

The use of a good quality of ink is the greatest economy in the long run, for not only does it result in a better appearance, but it saves considerable spoilage, and goes further than a cheaper grade. Especially is this true with colored inks, for unless a really good result is obtained, the job had better have been printed in black. When colored work is bad, it is bad indeed, and attracts more attention to its inferiority than would a job in black.

Before leaving this part of our subject, we would mention the advisability of carefully preserving overlays of jobs that have taken a large amount of time to prepare. It often happens that a job may be duplicated, and then a great saving may be effected in this way. Of course, this applies to work done on either cylinder or job presses.

We will now turn to another subject which is of vast importance in the press department, and that is

THE PROPER TREATMENT OF ROLLERS.

The importance of this subject cannot be overrated, as good printing depends, to a very great extent, upon the condition of the rollers. Constant care and judgment are required in their treatment, as the materials of which they are made render them particularly sensitive to warmth and cold. The form may be perfectly made ready, the paper be of the best quality and surface, and superior ink used, yet the result will be unsatisfactory if the rollers are not in fit condition. Indeed, rollers well chosen will often compensate for deficiencies in hurried making ready, and will hide many glaring defects which would become painfully apparent were the rollers out of condition.

If the temperature be too warm they will fret and burst; if too cold they will become hard, akin to leather. The composition should be neither too hard nor too soft; but a certain amount of elasticity is desirable, so that it can adapt itself to the form in every part.

When rollers are very soft and pulpy and inclined to leave the stocks at either end, consequent upon the temperature being high, they should be lifted out of the press, and stood in a cool place until the composition becomes firmer. They must be constantly watched, for if they burst while working, it necessitates the table and form being thoroughly cleaned, as the detached composition adheres firmly to both.

By having a duplicate set of rollers at hand much time and labor may be saved, especially in the summer, in warm, confined pressrooms. Under these conditions it will sometimes be found necessary to change the rollers every hour—say every two reams. Long stoppages may be often avoided by adopting this plan, and the work will look very much better.

The less violent friction the surface of a roller is subjected to, the longer it will keep in condition, so an allowance should always be made for the speed at which a press runs. In a warm temperature the rollers on a press, running from 750 to 900 copies per hour, will last much longer than on a press printing from 1,200 to 1,500. In the latter case the rollers should be slightly firmer than in the former.

When rollers become hard, as they will in cold weather, they should be wiped down several times with a rag dipped in hot water, which will slightly soften and render them "tacky." Care must be taken that no drops of water be left on the surface, as damp penetrates the composition, causing swellings, which burst, leaving punctures. Washing them with strong lye, and allowing them to be exposed to the atmosphere when not in use, soon renders them useless. It must also be remembered that it is a very injurious practice to wash rollers too much. When they become hard and leathery through long usage, they should be at once discarded, as it is almost impossible to restore them to a proper working condition.

Ink will also affect the rollers. If there is much "dryers" in its composition, it will dry or "cake" upon the surface of the rollers in a short time, unfitting them for decent work. The only way to really remedy this is to have several auxiliary rollers ready, and change when they become flat, wiping down the ones just lifted, that they may be ready when again required.

The greater the diameter of the inking-roller the better, as it carries a larger inked surface to the form. The smaller the roller, the sooner the ink is exhausted.

The working condition of a roller can be easily ascertained by the feel. If, when pressing the finger into the composition, it leaves an indentation, the roller is either too new or the temperature in which it has been kept has been too warm. No attempt should be made to work a roller in this condition, as the surface will be injured, or the composition leave the stock. When rollers are first cast they are invariably unfit for use, being too new, and should be stood in a moderately cool place for at least a week. If a roller be too green, it will not take up the ink evenly, added to which, it is liable to change the nature of the latter, which loses its brilliancy. An "inker" in prime condition should feel, when the finger is drawn along it, "tacky," i. e., somewhat rough and adhesive. In this state it will take the ink well from the table, and also deposit it almost uniformly over the form. As we have said before, if the roller be old and tough, with a

bright, leathery surface, it should not be used. If it takes the ink from the table, it will do so unequally, and deposit nearly the whole of it on its first revolution, leaving the end of the form farthest from the table without ink.

The length of time a roller should last cannot be accurately fixed, as there are so many agencies at work—speed of the press, the class of work it has to perform, the kind or quality of the ink, and above all, as we have before said, the temperature. But careful attention will in all cases materially add to its durability.

Monks, or thick ridges of ink running across the form, are owing to the imperfect distribution of ink by the distributers, or are sometimes caused by the fountain knife or roller being out of order and allowing the ink to escape at intervals in larger quantities than is required. If they are owing to either of the last-mentioned causes, the defect can only be remedied by the knife being ground or the roller turned. Rollers in bad condition will sometimes produce monks.

Friars—named, we suppose, in contradistinction to the former—appear across the page or pages as lighter patches than the greater part of the form. This may be the effect of some foreign substance having got onto the roller bearers, causing the inkers to jump, or, as in the case of monks, by the bad condition of the rollers; under any circumstances, the cause may soon be discovered, and remedied with little trouble or ingenuity.

Rollers should not be allowed to stand about on the floor, but be kept in a cupboard built especially for them, and should not be stood on end but be laid lengthwise. This cupboard should be placed in that part of the room which is least liable to be affected by changes of temperature. A roller properly cared for will last much longer than it would otherwise, and will do good work for a long time. But it often happens that a new roller is spoiled after a few days' use, and ought to be discarded, for when once out of condition there is no economy in continuing to use it, as the time spent in doctoring it up will soon cost more than a new one. Pressmen should be very careful and painstaking in regard to their rollers, not only for the sake of their employers, but also for their own comfort, convenience and credit.

CARE OF INKS.

Inks should also have much more care bestowed upon them than they usually get, and should be kept in cupboards where dust cannot reach them. Lids ought always to be kept on the cans that are not in constant use and a strip of paper should be pasted around the part where they open, just as it is when first received from the ink manufacturer. It is impossible to estimate the immense amount of loss occasioned by leaving ink cans and barrels lying about the pressroom with no covering over them—allowing dust and other matters to fall into them *ad libitum*. Not only is the ink affected thereby, but the particles of dust are carried onto the face of the form, and the type or cuts are injured thereby. Many a valuable cut has become covered with "pin-hole" spots from this cause, and many a font of delicate-faced type has been destroyed in the same way.

Where ink has been standing unused for a length of time, it is a good plan, before using, to turn it all out onto a slab and well mix with an ink-knife.

Pressmen should always make sure that a former can of ink has really been all used up before opening a fresh one, as the neglect of this precaution results in having several cans of the same ink in use at the same time. A good plan is to see that the empty can is thrown away or otherwise disposed of before opening a new one.

OIL AND RAGS.

These two articles play a prominent part in every printing establishment and cannot be passed over without a slight recognition.

The proper oiling up of presses and shafting is an important part of a pressman's duties. The neglect to supply the usual drop of oil to any one of the many small holes found in a press may cause some part to "fire," and result in great loss and delay. A careful pressman will regard this as one of his first concerns when starting up in the morning, and during the day will have his ears on the alert for any unusual noise that may arise from a dry bearing. Oil should be used plentifully but judiciously. Simply pouring a stream of oil on any part may do more harm than good, besides wasting the oil. Too much may be as bad as too little. The great aim should be to put the right amount of oil in the right place and at such intervals as experience shows to be necessary. Where parts become gummed up or holes are clogged it is a good plan to apply a little kerosene oil, which has the effect of loosening the obstruction.

Oil cans should be kept in good condition, and when they become injured from any cause they should either be repaired or replaced by new ones. A faulty oil can is a nuisance, as well as being the cause of much loss of oil.

Benzine should be used with great caution, as it is highly inflammable and has more to answer for in the way of fires than anything else that is used. There are many devices for storing this in small quantities, and the printer who does not avail himself of such lays himself open to just censure.

Rags should be supplied to the pressroom in sufficient quantities to provide for washing up properly and speedily, but, at the same time, should be well looked after, especially when they have become saturated with oil and benzine. If a printer wishes to have a fire he need only allow a pile of such dirty rags to lie in some corner until spontaneous combustion takes place, for which he will not have long to wait. Therefore, those who wish to prevent fires, and avoid the risk of having to answer for causing the death of some unfortunate persons, will take the precaution to have all dirty rags taken care of while in use and destroyed when done with.

(*To be continued.*)

ONE of the most promising of the new industries of the New South is the manufacture of wood pulp, and in the near future chemical fiber. A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says that this use of white spruce will be one of the largest sources of revenue from the superficial wealth of West Virginia.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

"JOURNALISM."

BY GUSTAV BOEHM.

CAN IT BE TAUGHT IN SCHOOL?—OPINION OF PROFESSIONAL JOURNALISTS—"JOURNALISM" AS PART OF THE CURRICULUM OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY—SUCCESS IN JOURNALISM DUE TO ACTUAL EXPERIENCE—DEFINITION OF THE TERM "NEWS-SENSE"—WILL SYSTEMATICALLY EDUCATED NEWSPAPER MEN BENEFIT THE PROFESSION?—THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AN INTELLIGENT JUDGMENT AND APODICTIC KNOWLEDGE—THE DRAMA AS AN EXAMPLE—INCOMPETENCE FREQUENTLY MET IN THE PRESS—THE DEMAND UPON EDITORS—ASTRONOMY AND MIDWIFERY—THE FALLACY OF THE PREVAILING METHOD—KNOWNOTHINGISM CLOTHED IN APPARENT KNOWLEDGE—THE SYSTEMATIC STUDY OF JOURNALISM TO CHECK THE BOHEMIANISM OF THE PRESS—CARL SCHURZ ON JOURNALISM—INDISCREET BUT TRUE—"VOM VERFEHLTEN BERUF"—TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE NECESSARY TO FILL THE PLACE—CASE-BRED JOURNALISTS PREFERABLE TO COLLEGE-BRED MEN—PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE AND BRAINS ARE WANTED.

CAN "journalism" be taught same as law, medicine, philology, etc.? Can it be studied in an *alma mater*, and then practiced with advantage to its students?

These are questions which press themselves upon the consideration of the thoughtful, and which, as a rule, are invariably answered with an apodictic "No, never!" by the members of the press who have earned their spurs in actual battle, working themselves through the thicket of difficulties which crowd the way from the case to the desk of the editor.

In opposition to the opinion of most working journalists, who absolutely decline to accept the possibilities of a successful, didactic and systematic training for the press on the benches of a school house, one of the most renowned universities in the United States, the Cornell University, has created, or shortly will establish a chair for "journalism," which will include the systematic study of journalism in the curriculum of the college. The Cornell University will be the first *alma mater* in the world which has added "journalism" to the systematic studies of the college. It proposes, in the face of all contradictory opinions, to prove that "journalism" can be studied without the aid of practical experience, gathered while in harness, working for a livelihood.

As it is, while the constant complaint can be heard that the press is gradually losing its importance under the present system of carelessness by irresponsible and unreliable reporters and newspaper men, respectively, under the acutely felt lack of trained and competent editors, the new venture to lecture about "journalism" under the roof of a university, to include it as a branch of scientific study among the list of academic professions, is eagerly looked for, and success is expected by those who believe in the adaptability of the system. As I have mentioned above, approved journalists, who have "smelt powder" at the desk, are not favorably inclined for the new venture. They claim that success in their profession is, above all, based upon actual experience, and that the notion, generally called "news-sense," is a moral quality born with the individual, and not acquired through education.

To do justice to the matter, we must look at it somewhat closer before admitting the true worth of their saying.

I personally have often experienced the value of the so-called "news-sense," that indefinable quality for the right thing in the right place, possessed by so few newspaper men, which enables the editor to recognize at a glance the desirable news among a rubbish of accompanying worthless surroundings, and which is one of the *conditio sine qua non* to a successful journalistic career, and which frequently is found in individuals who otherwise are hardly qualified to fill the place of editors or reporters.

But besides this contra there are many pros why "journalism" should find a place in the curriculum of university studies.

The departments in a newspaper office are numerous, and in themselves so heterogene that one acquainted with the facts at once must feel surprised to find an editor to supply, i. e., the editorial columns on domestic politics, to give his dicta about foreign affairs, to justly criticise a new play or musical composition, to convince his readers of some municipal defects, to describe the features of railroad engineering, the dangers of arctic exploration and a number of other features, to the just and actual valuable executing of which description special preparation and study is invariably and absolutely necessary. Large newspapers are often lucky enough to possess the right man in the right place, and even then it appears frequently that a sudden "shift" in the editorial department places the "dramatic editor" in the chair of the editor for foreign affairs, or the like, and the man whose inclination and study make him competent in the line aforesaid, is now compelled to make the best of the department then under his charge. This is not a rare occurrence, as everyone acquainted with newspaper life will admit. Let us apply the system to other professions to prove its fallacy. Who in the world would go to a lawyer and ask him for or accept his diagnosis on a complicated disease? Who would expect a physician to have any positive knowledge of legal forms? They both may have an intelligent opinion about the matter before them, but they will not insist upon their opinion being accepted as the result of special knowledge, and as absolutely infallible. While this would hardly be possible to occur, the public is frequently expected to accept similar impossibilities in their daily paper. A man may have quite an intelligent judgment about the value of a play, for instance, but he is not qualified to act as dramatic judge, unless he has acquired, by special study, that special knowledge which enables him to reduce the play to the rules as prescribed by Aristotle and others, and to conclusively prove, at the hand of this special knowledge, whether a play is correctly constructed or not. To offer to the readers merely an intelligent opinion is by far not filling the place of the critic. And this is what, with but few exceptions, we meet in the columns of the modern newspaper as a consequence of a queer, perhaps too business-like system. I have chosen the art critic's department at random. The same is the case in other departments. The editor of foreign affairs must be a competent historian. How few of our political leader writers can claim that title!

It is true, the demands made upon editors are often ridiculously strange. They are frequently expected to have a complete knowledge of the most diverging subjects.

I have a case in mind in which one of my colleagues was called upon to give a detailed description of the transit of Venus, and also a description of the gynæcological details accompanying the birth of some European sovereign. My friend's assurance that he was neither versed in astronomy nor in the science of practical midwifery, would have put him in the light of an incompetent journalist; perhaps deprived him of his bread and butter. He consequently acted intelligently, and accompanied "Venus" in half a column of solid brevier on its transitory journey, while the balance of the space was devoted to the pains and peculiarities of the maternity period of the Queen of S——. His readers accepted both, thoughtlessly, as the opinion of one who knew all about it, while, in fact, the writer knew no more about it than any of his intelligent readers, but enough not to say anything which would have awakened any suspicion of his ignorance. This may be all well for the moment, but it undermines the power of the press. Once detected in the peculiar methods, the paper loses its prestige, and soon enough its readers. To avoid this the systematic study of journalism will do a great deal, I believe.

What is journalism?

Journalism is simply the practical execution of applied intelligence and general knowledge. A journalist need not know much of anything, but he must know something of everything. He is like a butterfly, airy and light, flying from flower to flower, nipping off every one a little, but just enough to get a taste of it, which he economically dishes out in daily portions to his readers.

The Hon. Carl Schurz on one occasion—I believe it was the first anniversary of the German Press Club of New York, where he was asked to make the inaugural speech—told the assembled public that the peculiarity of journalism consisted in the peculiar feat to speak and write about things and occurrences of which the writer knows nothing. This assurance may not have been exactly in place at that time and place, but it certainly contained a considerable grain of truth. The Germans call the journalistic career *den verfehlten Beruf*—the wrong vocation. They claim if a man has suffered shipwreck in any of the learned professions, as a lawyer, doctor, priest, etc., he turns to journalism for a livelihood, and to revenge himself for the cruelties of life. This may be the case in Germany; in America it is not. But still there is something in it worth considering. When a man enters upon his career as a journalist he, as a rule, does not know what department will be his future field of labor. He is prepared for everyone, or, as it stands, for none. A little luck and a few ounces of brains will hold him above water until he has gained a footing. Thus he trusts his lucky star and awaits his assignment. Such is the case today.

Furthermore, if he has not spent any time in the technical departments of a printing office, he knows nothing of the technical qualities necessary for an editor. Type, proofs, headings, they are all strange appearances to him. And this is a great drawback for success. If he enters as a reporter, he knows nothing of the routine method of the work. Descriptive, verbatim and general reporting are things unknown to him. He has, perhaps, a bushel of valuable, general knowledge at disposal; he may be of unusual intelligence, and still be unable to fill the place of a reporter, on account of his absolute ignorance of the technicalities of his position. He is willing to learn all that necessary by-work, but time is money with newspaper men, and the lack of it compels him to give up his struggle for a place.

All this, I presume, will be superseded after the new venture at Cornell has proven successful. Students will have an opportunity to acquire, besides the benefits of a general and special mental training, that knowledge of the methods and technical by-work of the newspaper publishing business, which will enable the employers to fill vacancies at once with the right men, and thus elevate the destination of the press to a level well worthy of the power which it boasts to possess.

But until then, give me intelligent newspaper men who have gone through the hard school of practical life and experience, and have gradually worked up from "devil" to the editor's chair. There are plenty of them among the list of working journalists, and from that fact are the very best ones.

College-bred journalism as it now exists is not preferable in practice to the case-emancipated desk men, who bring with them the experience of technical routine work, and, of course, a certain amount of gray matter.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

QUADRATS.

BY PICA ANTIQUE.

INSURANCE does not always insure, at least, satisfactorily, to judge by the rushing into type to ventilate the subject. High premiums and close investigation before payment of losses are serious objections to perfect harmony. Naturally, the insured strives for the lowest rates, and companies demand adequate compensation for the risk run.

From the nature of *printing*, it is classed as more hazardous than many other occupations. But, it is argued, and not without reason, the charges are out of proportion to the benefit received. In order to equitably decide that, many things must be taken into consideration, as locality, surroundings, stock, the care exercised, and cleanliness—and the last condition overshadows all the others.

Time was—there has been a wonderful improvement during the latter years, and it is to be hoped the good work will continue to go on—when the term "printing office" was the synonym for gloominess and dirt, for floors strewn with inky paper, oily rags and a general conglomeration of things offensive alike to the eye and smell. That, in itself, was a sufficient reason for high rates of insurance. The dropping of a lighted match was almost certain to produce conflagration. Happily, the great majority of offices are now clean, and not inviting destruction or generating contagion. But has danger from fire in all cases been reduced to the lowest possible contingency? Are there no closets and "tuck holes" filled with refuse provocative of spontaneous combustion—no offices promising safety to the eye and proving its falseness upon investigation?

Looking over the pages of THE INLAND PRINTER, an insurance friend (not *fiend*, if you please, painstaking compositor) said: "As a rule, the premium charged against printing offices is reasonable compared to others, the risk and loss considered." Against such statement I argued stoutly, defended the craft and insisted that, as offices were now conducted, the premises did not justify any such conclusion.

"Yes, they are clean; some of them entirely too clean," he replied, with a sarcastic smile. "But yesterday I was solicited to insure an office. I called to examine — found everything in perfect order — floor and windows clean, and no closets or corners filled with rubbish. Astonished I certainly was, expressed my admiration, and was about to give a very low figure, when the proprietor called my attention to the beauty of his presses and the manner they were cared for. That set me to thinking. Machinery has to be oiled and polished, and it isn't done with naked hands. Something has to be used; and, after due praise, I innocently asked what he did with his useless paper, old rags and waste. 'Oh,' was the quick reply, 'I have a very convenient arrangement for that — a very perfect one.' So he had, and entirely too convenient and perfect. Stooping down, he opened a trap-door in the floor and showed me the dangerous refuse — the oily waste, inky paper and benzine-saturated rags — stuffed out of sight, and the office kept immaculate! It was to me an entirely new revelation, and having started the hare I chased it vigorously, found the floor honeycombed its entire length with such 'conveniences' filled with extra-hazardous contents, and — well, I didn't insure that office, and doubt if a policy has been yet written. I don't say any fraud was intended, but I do assert that, hereafter, my inspection of printing offices will be more thorough."

This, perhaps not an isolated case, may help to explain why, in many instances, insurance rates are high, and inculcate a useful lesson to the craft when desiring insurance.

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MEN who insure do so for their own benefit; to guard against loss; to have something with which to start business anew in case of accidents. The main principle of insurance companies is the same. It is — should be — a case of mutual benefit, not admiration. Each is looking for the bettering of his or their condition at the expense of the other, and there should be no attempt at overreaching; rather an effort to make the plan work for the interests of both, remembering that by *labore et honore* man can outrank a king.

Could such a perfect day come, there would be less dissatisfaction, an easier scale of benefits and more of profound respect. But as the matter now stands it is ever a dog-eat-dog contest. Individuals and companies are constantly at war and all brotherly love buried. It is a sort of get-what-you-can-and-keep-what-you-get game. Both sides are sometimes right and sometimes wrong — one generally is; both are clutching for the almighty dollar and striving to never let loose if once grasped; each declaring the other to be bad; each asserting that the right is only upon their side.

Printers should *know* the right is with them beyond all questioning. The daily removal of all rubbish; the non-accumulation of "waste" saturated with oil, inflammable almost as gas and dangerous almost as dynamite, should never be permitted. Cleanliness, if not next to godliness in a printing office, is a great saving in premiums to be paid upon insurance. Upon it hinges not only the question of *cause*, but prompt payment after building, type, press and stock are ashes. With care and cleanliness established, insurance companies will look more leniently upon such risks, there will be less ground for investigation or desire to investigate, policies will be issued with higher figures, and grumbling and charges of fraud will cease.

This the printer owes to his high calling, to the honored names associated with the craft, to himself as a man, to his neighbors, to the community in which he lives, to his country and his God. But should he be base enough to overlook all these; should his sordid soul not be able to rise above self, he will find his reward in his pocket.

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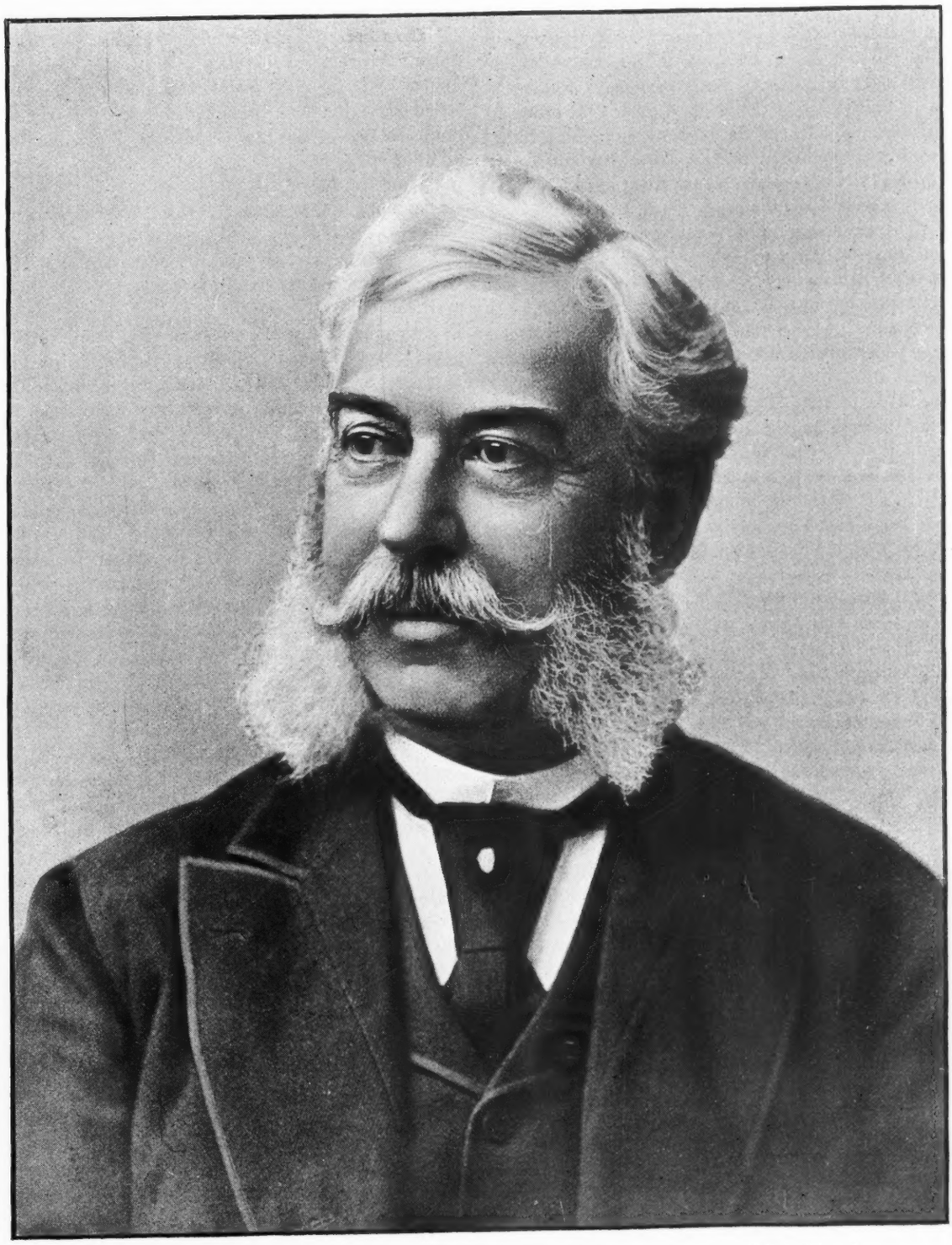
A "YOUNG PRINTER" has asked me — but why to simple "me" in place of the editor, who, by virtue of his office, is presumed to know everything, is beyond human comprehension — for the epitaph of Franklin. It is an ancient chestnut, has been published so frequently that it may rightfully be called "dead matter." Still, as it may be new to some, especially those just entering upon the study, duty, responsibility and honor of a craftsman, we cheerfully comply with the request; and more graciously we do so, as there can be no better place for its embalmment against the destruction of time than in the pages of THE INLAND PRINTER.

Written by his own hand at an early period in his life, the epitaph of one whose name will never be forgotten while earth remains and learning, wisdom and honor are revered, reads:

THE BODY
of
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
Printer
(like the cover of an old book, its contents torn out, and stript of its lettering and gilding) lies here food for worms; yet the work itself shall not be lost, for it will (as he believed) appear once more in a new and beautiful edition, corrected and amended by
THE AUTHOR.

NOT CAST HIGHER.

We received some time ago a communication from a job printer, wherein he found fault with the manner in which all light faces were cast by leading founders, apparently of the impression that this class of letter was purposely cast higher to allow for wear of face. Any printer of ordinary intelligence must know that if he places a line of Athenian, Celtic, or Script in conjunction with, or even between two lines of heavier letter, the lighter face will invariably appear to have the stronger impression, for the very plain reason that there is not the surface to repel the impression, consequently it sinks into the paper. In such cases the equalizing must be done through the agency of underlays in the process of making ready. It would be a mechanical impossibility to graduate the height to paper of type in such a manner as to require no making ready on the part of the pressman; and one-half the objection to mixing different founders' productions on account of difference in height is traceable to this misconception.—*Typographic Messenger.*



MR. RALPH N. PERLEE.

GEORGE MATHER'S SONS.

PRINTING has of late years so improved in quality and excellence that one is led to inquire in what way and by what means have printers been enabled to produce such superior work. Many things are necessary and go to assist in making a fine specimen of typographic art. In the first place, the work of the compositor or engraver must be perfect; the paper upon which the impress is made must be of the finest grade; the pressman must understand fully all the requirements of his trade, and his presses should be of best make and condition; but, above all, the ink which the machine, guided by skillful hands, spreads upon the paper in faultless manner must be of a character and quality calculated to bring out to best advantage the ideas and efforts of artist and pressman, and show by its fineness of texture, density and beauty of tone not only its own intrinsic merits, but, through its instrumentality, enhance those of the plate and type, and even the paper upon which it is so carefully and indelibly stamped.

The art of printing owes more to the research, experiment and thought of the careful ink-maker than he is given credit for. That he is entitled to much consideration is manifest by the wonderful achievements made in the last decade by leading producers of inks in the United States. None stand higher, or have a more enviable reputation, than the long-established and reliable house of George Mather's Sons, whose factory is located at Jersey City, New Jersey, and whose office and salesrooms are at 60 John street, New York City. Opposite this page we present an insert which shows a few specimens of their special shades of ink, of such exceeding fineness and excellent working qualities that they can be used upon fine process engravings and finest wood cuts with the most satisfactory results.

Before referring further to the inks made by this reliable firm, mention of the business and manufactory will be of interest. Founded in 1816 by George Mather, the establishment has been in operation through all the years since that date, and at the present time stands at the head of the ink concerns of this country. After bringing his establishment into high repute for the excellent character, superior quality and reliability of its inks, Mr. George Mather died in 1861, leaving a large circle of personal and business friends to mourn his decease. A few years prior to his death he turned over the conduct of his business to his sons, S. Talmage and D. W. C. Mather, and his son-in-law, Ralph N. Perlee, who continued the business under the firm style of George Mather's Sons. In 1878 Mr. D. W. C. Mather retired from the firm. The present firm consists of Mr. Ralph N. Perlee and the estate of S. Talmage Mather (the last named gentleman having died in 1887).

In connection with this sketch we give an excellent likeness of Mr. Perlee, who is now the head of the house, and the one through whose efforts the success of the firm is in a great measure due, he having connected himself with the business in 1853. Possessed not only of a good mercantile education and experience, honest record and sterling integrity, but of a practical knowledge of the business, Mr. Perlee has, by untiring study and experiment, succeeded in producing for the printers of today the inks that the cultured tastes of the age demand, and which the fine papers and perfect engraving now made absolutely require.

The factory is supplied with all the facilities for producing the standard inks now used, as well as all special grades. The force of employés is ample, and all orders are filled with a promptness and in a manner that proves unusually satisfactory to all patrons of the house. In addition to regular lines of wood cut, book, job and news inks, this firm makes special inks which recent discoveries in engraving and reproducing have made necessary, such as phototype, albertype, heliotype, artotype, photogravure and lichtdruck inks, of unusual fineness and perfect quality. That its efforts to produce fine wood-cut inks are appreciated, it is worthy of note that such publishers as D. Appleton & Co., Picturesque Atlas Publishing Company, Art Publishing Company, Harper & Bros., Chas. Scribner's Sons, C. E. Bartholomew, and the Inland Printer Company use their inks, as seen in "Picturesque America," "Picturesque Europe," "Picturesque Australia," "Pictorial Canada," "Ancient Mariner," "Pastoral Days," *Scribner's Magazine*, *American Art Printer*, and THE INLAND PRINTER. It is not alone in the production of black inks that the skill of George Mather's Sons is most brought into play. It is in colored inks that the infinite variety of shades and colors is desired, and the one in which most labor and study are ever being put forth by this house. To make a new shade of the proper fineness is not the only end in view, but in addition to this it must be of uniform color and of lasting qualities. One good point must not be sacrificed at the expense of the other. Both must be combined in the perfect production. Of late years printers have been inclined to buy special colors and tints in preference to mixing them themselves. Blue-blacks, olives, umbers, siennas, photo browns, etc., can be obtained of such perfect shades and of so uniform quality of this house that many printers order them constantly, and make no attempt to produce them by mixing. Although this may take away a little of the art production on the part of the pressman, so far as his own efforts are concerned, it is still a great saving in time, and is more satisfactory, we think, in the long run, both to the consumer who uses the ink and the customer who receives the printed work. We suggest that printers purchase these special tints ready mixed, as by so doing they will be benefited in time saved and in the approval of customers. The expensive carmines, lakes, cardinals and purples, ranging in price from $8 to $32, all unexcelled for finest work, where great strength, permanency and brilliancy are desired, can be furnished by George Mather's Sons for finest art productions, or the average printer may purchase of them the lower priced goods of from $1 to $3 per pound, which will prove perfect for almost any work met with in the ordinary every-day run of work. Any of their inks, no matter what the price, are warranted to be unrivaled for the special use intended. Printers desirous of obtaining the very best results cannot do better than give them a trial.



$2.00 FINE SIENNA INK.

$2.00 FINE LEMON YELLOW INK.

HERMES.

THIS most beautiful antique marble statue was discovered by the famous explorer, Henry Schliemann, in 1877, during his excavations in Olympia, Greece. It is undoubtedly the masterpiece of Praxiteles, one of the greatest of Greek sculptors, who lived about 350 B. C., as it corresponds perfectly with the description given by the historian Pausanias, in the second century A. D., who saw it on the spot where it was found. To-day it is given the place of honor in the museum at Athens, and well it deserves it, for together with the Venus of Milo, which is ascribed to Phidias, they embody the human form in its most perfect and sublime beauty.

We quote the following from the History of Ancient Sculpture by Lucy M. Mitchell: "Most fortunately, the nose is preserved in its perfect lines. A comparison with the restored and sadly disturbing nose of the Venus of Melos will show what a piece of good fortune it is that we have one perfectly uninjured on an original Greek statue, and that the work of Praxiteles.



$2.00 FINE PROCESS CUT BLACK INK.

WE present upon this sheet certain colored inks of a somewhat neutral character, more particularly adapted to phototype work, and which are specially called for at the present day. We have taken particular pains to make these inks of such refined colors that they will work equally as well as our fine Wood-Engraving and Process Electrotype Black Inks. We have many other shades of color, of various qualities, some of the cheaper grades of which will not work as well on Process Cuts, and others that are not of so permanent a character. We make these Inks suitable to work on coated or other classes of paper, as required.

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60 John Street, New York



$2.00 FINE FOUNTAIN BRONZE BLUE INK.



$2.00 GREEN LAKE Y INK.

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Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PUNCTUATION HISTORICALLY.

BY J. H. GRIFFES.

THE science of punctuation comprehends neither a lofty nor dignified study as compared with that branch of human knowledge to which it forms so important an adjunct. Nor does the art of driving nails constitute a branch of mechanism which allows of more than a meager display of philosophy and erudition.

Literature flourished before punctuation was known; and woodworking was practiced before nails were invented.

The analogy between the science of punctuation and the art of nail-driving is in many respects perfect. The former is to modern literature what the latter is to modern building. A book without punctuation may be fairly likened to a building without nails, and it would be most difficult to decide whether carpentry or literature could best afford to lose their respective appendages of nails and points.

It is a question open for much debate as to whether the discovery of the solar system or the invention of nails has conferred the greatest blessings upon mankind? A similar problem would be whether the writing of Homer's poems or the invention of punctuation marks had resulted in the greater good to the human race.

In answering these questions there is one fact that the "eminently practical man" would do well to bear in mind, and that is, that whereas the invention of nails was a most commonplace and natural achievement of a very ordinary man, the discovery of the solar system required not only the deepest thought and most subtle reasoning, guided alone by profound learning, but called for a brave and indomitable spirit. Anybody could and would have invented nails, but the discovery of the solar system might have been delayed for ages had Pythagoras or Copernicus died in their infancy. Likewise punctuation would have undoubtedly been introduced if Aristophanes or Manutius had never existed, though the early death of Homer would have left all literature the poorer by many degrees.

But now to the subject.

Historically considered the science of punctuation offers a most interesting study to the modern typographer. The ancients were not acquainted with the use of points, or used them very little and only for oratorical purposes. Punctuation, according to the grammar and sense, is said to have been the invention of Aristophanes, the Alexandrian grammarian. Aristophanes was born at Athens about 444 B. C., was a writer of comedies and satires of no mean ability, and had studied in Alexandria. His works treat almost solely of topics and characters with which the Greek nation was most closely related, and though but little is known of his history several of his works are still extant. The title of Alexandrian grammarian can belong to Aristophanes only by reason of his having been educated at the Egyptian metropolis, for he was neither an Alexandrian by birth or residence, nor a grammarian by profession, though his works show evidence that he was familiar with the school of grammarians then in existence. But be this as it may, to this "man of pleasure," as Plato denominates him, the modern science of punctuation owes little or nothing, as with the decline of Greek literature, punctuation, crude as it then was, became a lost art.

The next epoch in the history of this science is marked by the reign of Charlemagne, the king of the Franks and Roman emperor, who in 782 A. D. caused no less than 4,500 prisoners of war to be put to death in a single day, did much in his time to bring into existence a coherent system of punctuation. Perhaps the fact of this science having so bloodthirsty a patron may account, in some degree, for the fearful ravages this demoniac art has since wrought among the devotees of the space box. Truly, no branch of the typographic art vexes the soul of the modern typo more than that of punctuation, and if there is any one particular object in all this wide, green and bountiful earth that the compositor has a most awful and sublime contempt for, it is the proofreader who has a style of his own in punctuation. But this is a digression. Flaccus Albinus, the most distinguished scholar of the eighth century, the confidant and adviser, as well as the preceptor, of Charlemagne, was urged by this monarch to make use of punctuation marks in his numerous writings. Warnfried, another scholar and writer of that period, was also induced by the same agency to adopt a method of punctuation.

Previous to this, and after Aristophanes' time, punctuation was an unknown quantity in literature, and the books and writings prior to the eighth century were devoid of any points or other characters to denote the divisions or subdivisions of sentences, and their places were necessarily supplied by a tiresome and cumbrous method of phraseology.

The first marks of punctuation introduced under the patronage of Charlemagne consisted of a point, called the stigma, and sometimes a line, variously formed, and most inconsistently employed. The system, or, more properly, the basis of the system, of punctuation now in vogue, was first introduced by the Venetian printer Aldus Manutius. He was born at Bassiano, near Velletri, in Italy, in the year 1449, and established a printing press at Venice in 1490. To him, probably, more than to any other individual, does the present age owe a debt of gratitude for the institution of what has resulted in a perfect system of punctuation — at least, we deem it perfect; but what alterations and improvements a future age may give it is a question admitting of much speculation. The system, as introduced by Manutius, was identical with that upon which Wynkin de Worde discoursed so curiously in a volume entitled "Ascensius declynsous with the Plain Expositor," without date or place of publication, a specimen of which is herewith exhibited.

The author of the following extract was a native of Lorraine, and came to England about the year 1477 with William Caxton. De Worde and Caxton had met at Cologne, and there an intimacy formed between them which lasted until Caxton died, in 1491. De Worde superintended Caxton's printing office till the latter's death, and afterward succeeded him. He made great improvements in the art of printing, and especially in that of type-cutting, which then formed a branch of the profession. He is said to have first introduced roman letters

into England, using them as we now use italics. In some of his books he even introduced a sprinkling of Greek, Hebrew and Arabic, which were produced in wood-cut. He also made extensive use of engravings, which, however, appear to have been mostly obtained from the continent. The books printed by him are mostly distinguished by their neatness and elegance, and far exceed in number those of his predecessor, being 408 distinct works, against Caxton's 99. Wynkin de Worde died in London about 1534. Says he, concerning

THE CRAFT OF PRYNTING.

There be fine maner poynts, and diuisions most vside with cunnying men: the which, if they be wel vsed, make the sentens very light, and esy to vnderstond both to the reder, & the herer, & they be these: *virgil*, come, parenthesis, playnt poynt, and interrogatif. A *virgil* is a sclender stryke: lenynge fyrwarde thiswyse, be tokynynge a lytyl, short rest without any perfetnes yet of sentens: as betwene the fine poyntis a fore rehersid. A come is with tway titils thiswyse: betokynyng a longer rest: and the sentens yet ether is vnperfet: or els, if it be perfet: ther cunmith more after, longyng to it: the which more comynly can not be perfect by itself without at the lest summat of it: that gothe a fore. A parenthesis is with tway crokyd virgils: as an olde mone, & a neu bely to bely: the whiche be set on theton afore the begynyng, and thetother after the latyr ende of a clause: comyng within an other clause: that may be perfect: thof the clause, so comyng betwene: wer away and therefore it is sowndyd comynly a note lower, than the vtter clause. yf the sentens cannot be perfet without the ynner clause, then stede of the first crokyde virgil a streght virgil wol do very wel: and stede of the later must nedis be a come. A playne poynt is with won tittll thiswyse, & it cumeth after the ende of al the whole sentens betokinyng a longe rest. An interrogatif is with tway titils; the vpper rysyng this wyse? & it cumeth after the ende of a whole reason: wheryn ther is sum question axside, the whiche ende of the reson, triyng as it were for an answare: risyth vpwarde, we haue made these rulis in englisshe: by cause they be as profitable, and necessary to be kepte in euery mother tunge, as in latin. Sethyn we (as we wolde be god: euery precher wolde do) haue kept owre rulis bothe in owre englisshe, and latyn: what nede we, sethyn owre own be sufficient vnogh: to put any other exemplis.

CANADA AS A WOOD-PULP CENTER.

BY DR. OTTO HAHN.

THE agent to the minister of agriculture, Ottawa, Canada, Dr. Otto Hahn, located at Reuthugen, Germany, has sent over to his department a report on German pulp manufacture from wood. The report includes a letter from a director of one of the largest paper mills in Germany, which is as follows:

The accompanying are samples of a new fiber material which as now prepared in enormous quantities, is bound to have an immense influence on the paper-making industry. There are factories which turn out as much as fifty tons of it a day. The invention was covered by a patent until recently, and the inventor has made a large fortune out of royalties. The imperial law courts have now caused the patent rights to be canceled, as the process appears to have been revealed to Professor Mitscherlich by a Scotchman. It has occurred to me that Canada is destined to turn to account its vast resources of forests, and of sulphur, which latter exists so largely in the deposits of pyrites, in connection with the manufacture of paper for the continental or even the international requirements. If our existing supply of wood were to be devoted to the paper industry, it would soon be exhausted, and prices would rise very much. With the profits to be derived from Canada's forest resources in this direction, the railway debt could easily be paid off, and settlers, instead of burning the pine and fir, might obtain a substantial return for that which they are compelled to destroy. If the idea I have thrown out should meet with any support in Canada, I should be prepared, with my friend, to arrange for the promotion of a company in Germany for the utilization in a large way of Canadian wood fiber.

Canada, with its abundance of vast pine woods and clear water, the discharge of which is in our country objected to, alone has the possibility of meeting the wants of the world for this new branch of industry. Suppose the yearly produce of paper to amount to 2,400,000 of tons, and half of this weight, say 1,200,000 of tons, to be made of wood pulp, and, further, that each ton of finished paper requires three tons of wood pulp, then the total consumption of paper demands 3,600,000 of tons of pine wood. But Canada furnishes besides the wood still other important additional materials for the manufacturer; for instance, coal for firing, and common iron pyrites for distilling the sulphuric acid. Canada possesses all these raw materials in the vicinity of its shipping ports. The freight from Canada to Europe can, therefore, not come into consideration against these enormous advantages. But till now a great part of the wood adapted for paper manufacture is simply burnt in Canada. Let us suppose that Canada is able to furnish only half of these 3,600,000 tons, say about 1,800,000 tons every year, and let us further calculate the ton of pine wood at 100 to 120 marks, as it will cost in Germany, we obtain for Canada a gross receipt of 198,000,000 of marks, from which the freight expenses are to be deducted. But even these expenses remain again in Canada for the benefit of either its inland economy, or of its equipment. The author thinks it his urgent duty to call the attention of the government to this favorable opportunity of so immensely increasing the receipts as well of the government, which has the sole right on all the wood on its land, as of private persons. The writer now proposes that your government should take this matter in hand and make arrangements for the manufacture of pine wood pulp whereby Canada may also retain the profits from this work.

The European production suffers everywhere from two facts. (1) From the high prices of the wood, which will more and more increase in consequence of this industry. (2) From the difficulties of establishment, the necessary water not being at disposal, neither in sufficient quantity nor clearness; and finally, what is worst of all, that no favorable discharge is to be had, because the drainage of the waste water into the rivers is not permitted on account of the fishing, waterworks, and so on. I submit now to your government samples of (1) bleached pulp, (2) of raw paper pulp, (3) of raw paper pulp bleached and dried. The latter costs 40 marks per 100 kilograms. By personal observation made with one of the first engineers in the German paper trade, I am willing and able to give the necessary instruction for the establishment of cellulose manufacture, and also to make arrangements for the sale of the finished pulp in Europe, and am waiting for corresponding directions. The utilization of the material increases every day, and the price per hundredweight is now about 15 marks. Imagine the number of hundredweights that Canada's forests would furnish. If war does not break out in the meantime, I shall send my son to Canada in the course of the present year to investigate the matter more thoroughly."

THE PRINTING TRADE IN PORTUGAL.

We gather from the *Typographia Portugueza* some interesting details respecting the printing trade in Portugal. The number of men employed and the wages paid in one of the oldest and most important houses in Lisbon contrast strongly with those of the other European capitals. In the office of M. Castro Irmao the total staff numbers twenty-five. The wages paid are as follows: Composing department—Overseer, 6s. 3d. per day; compositors, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 4d. per day; apprentices, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d. per day. Machine department—Overseer, 5s. 5d. per day; workmen, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 11d. per day; apprentices, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d. per day; form washers and carriers, 1s. 10d; book folders and binders, 2s. 6d.; apprentices, 1s. 3d. per day. The hours of work are nine per day, and the men always sit while working. All work is done on the "stab." Each man is supposed to produce per diem a job of two pages of bookwork, consisting of eighty to one hundred lines. In most houses the men work half a day on Sunday, generally at distribution or clearing.—*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

J. W. BUTLER PAPER CO.



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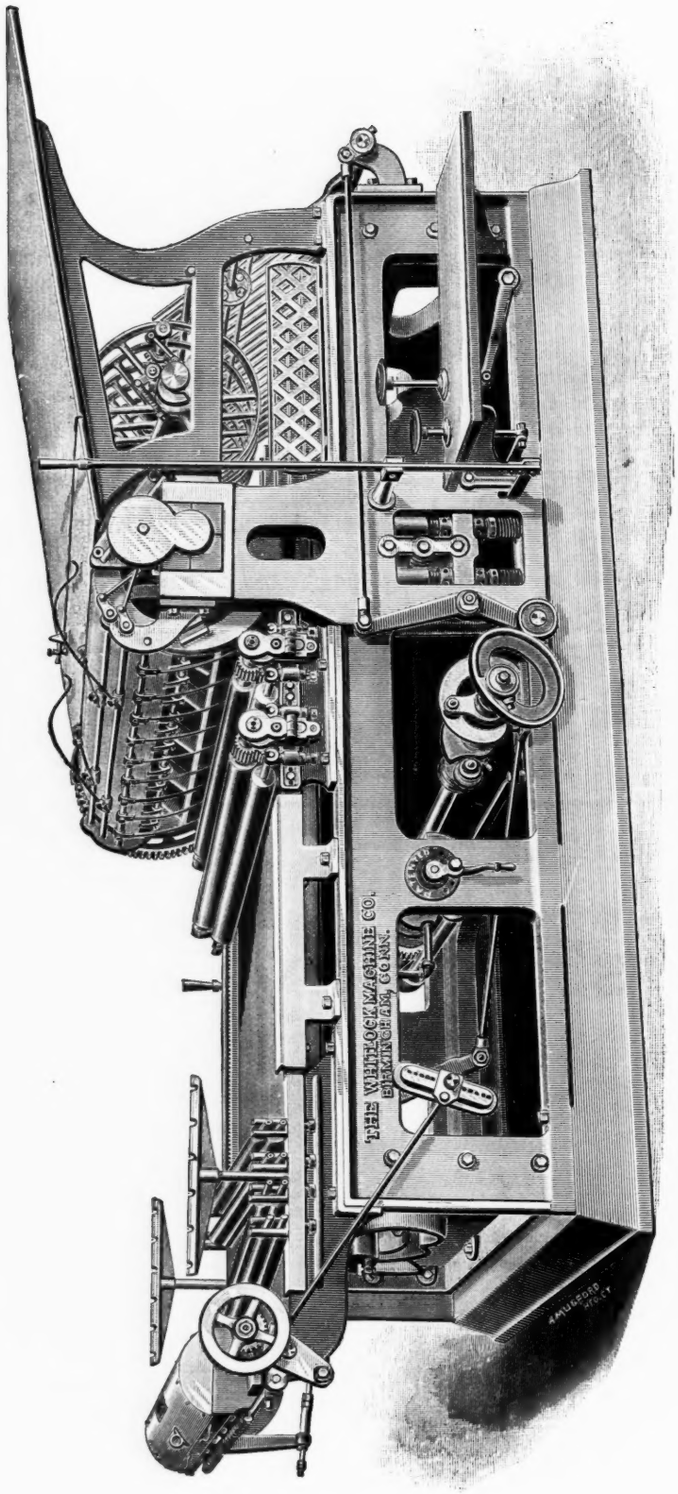
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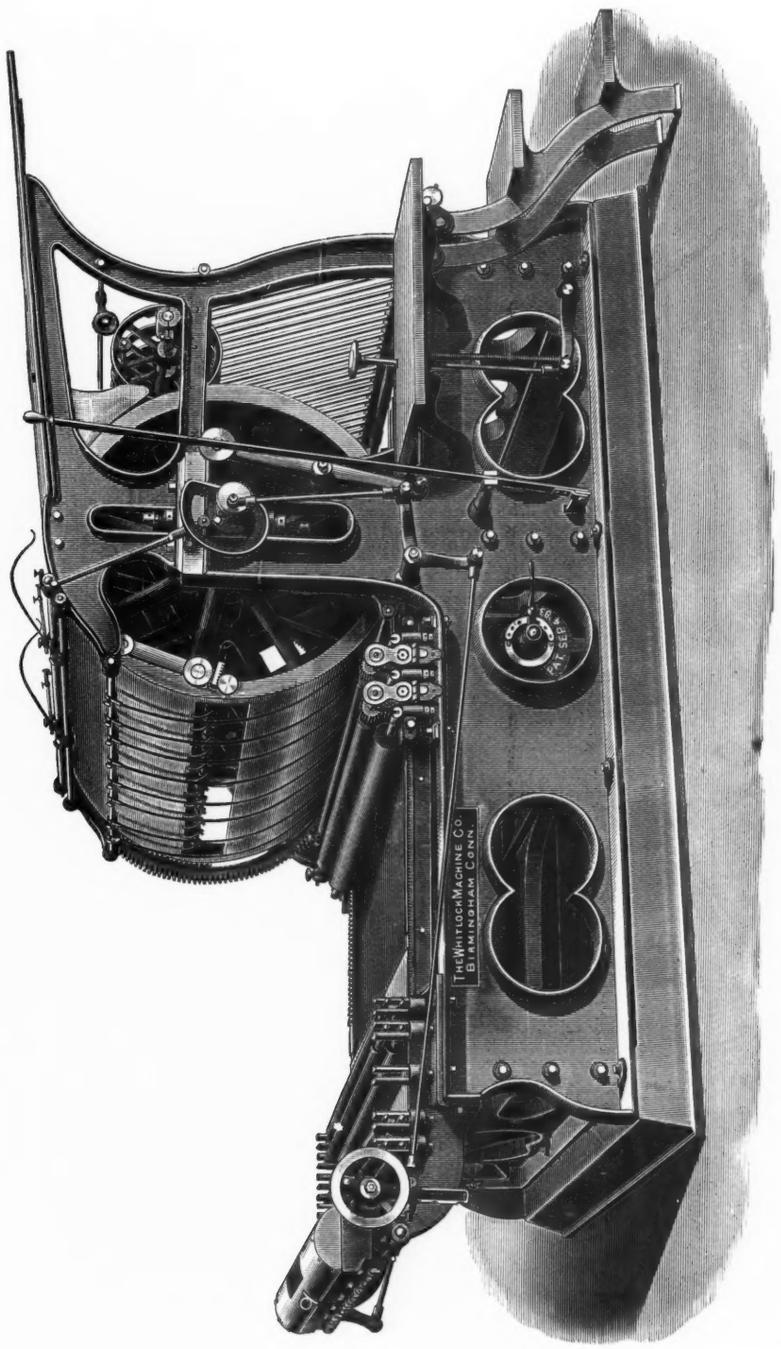


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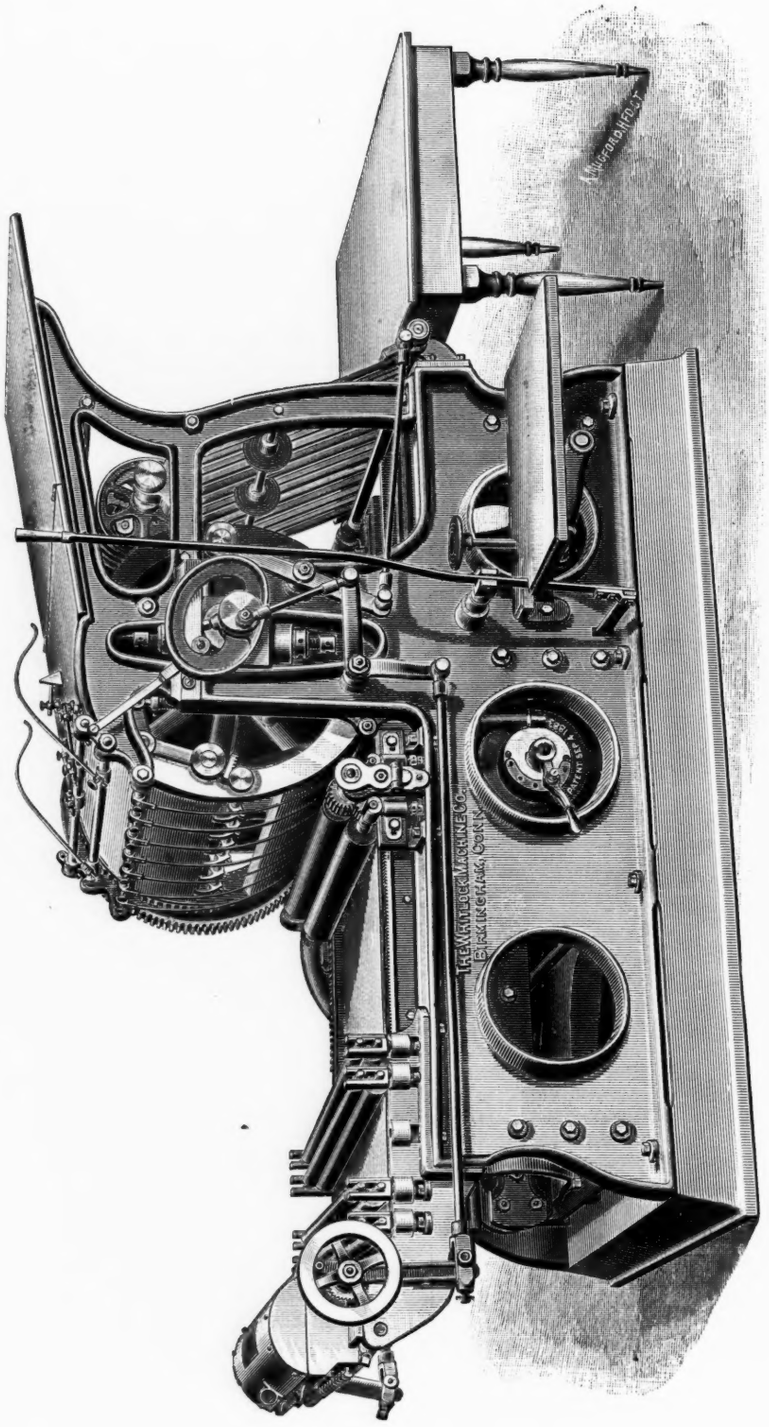


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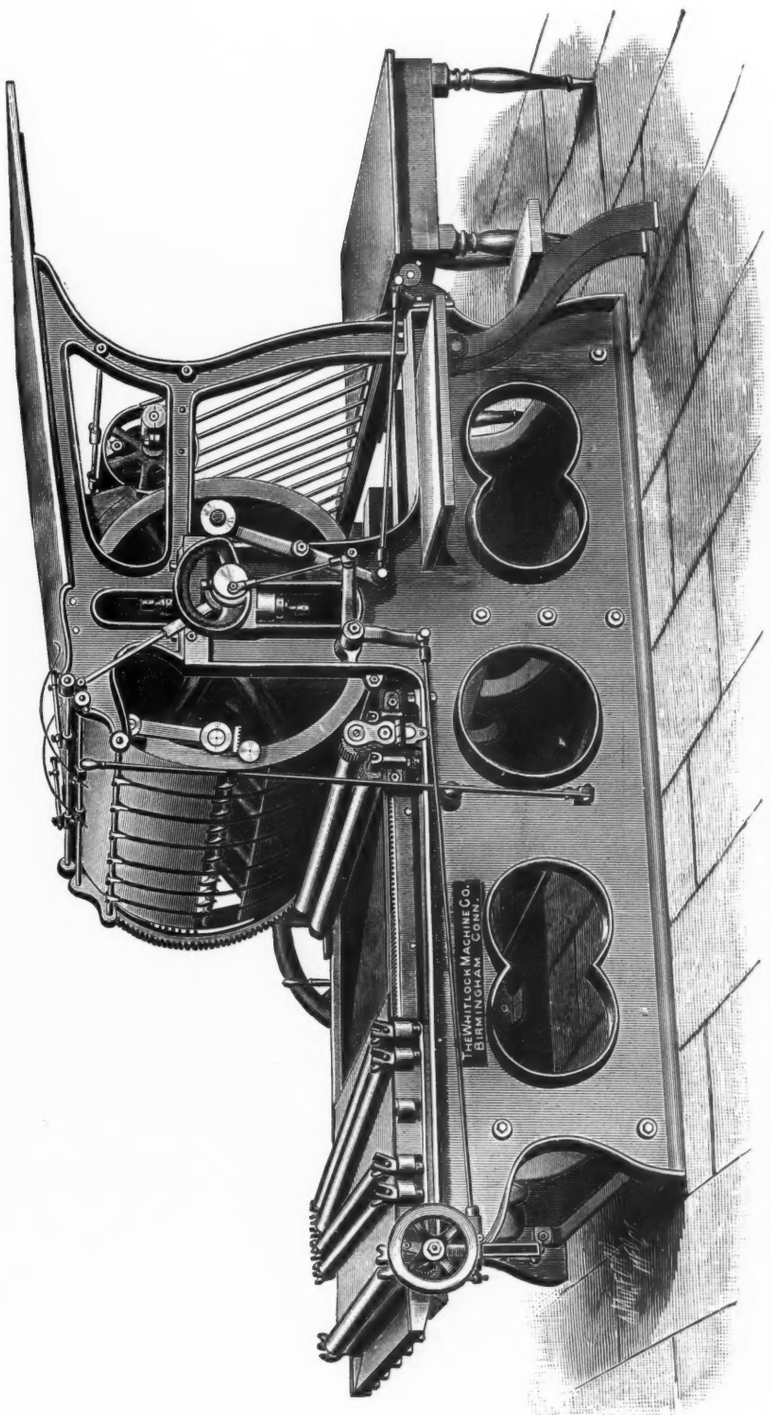
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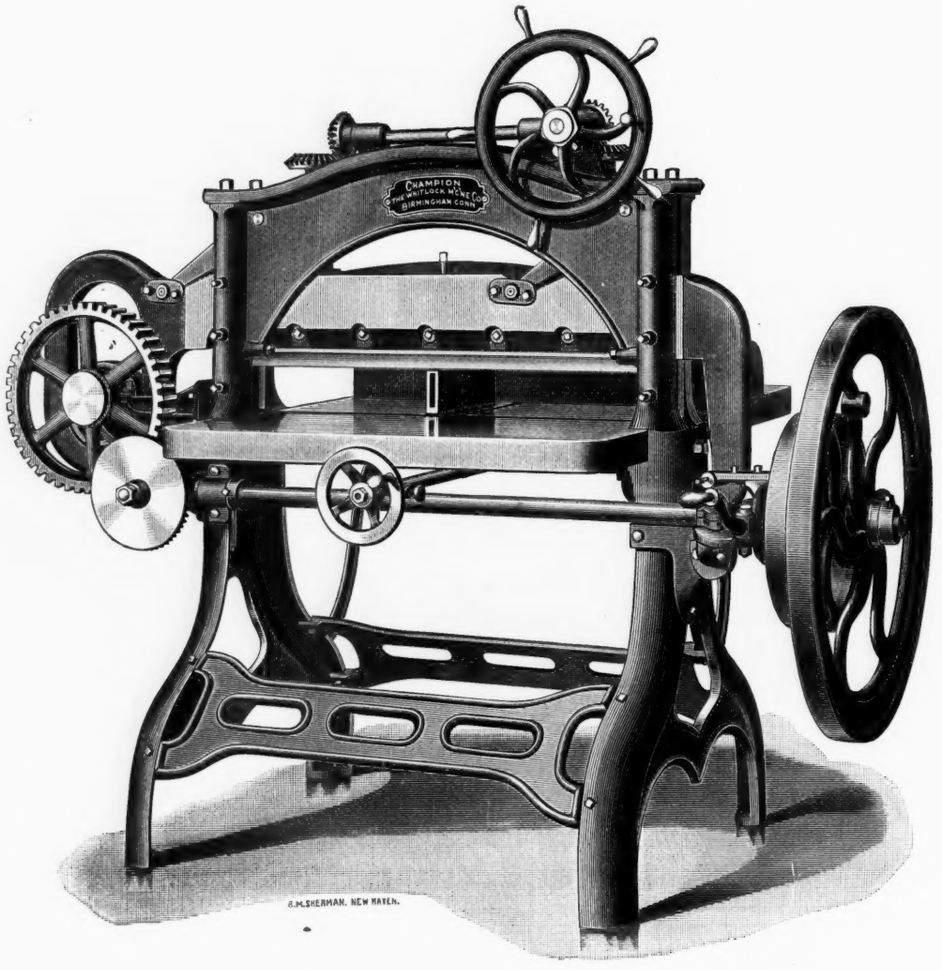


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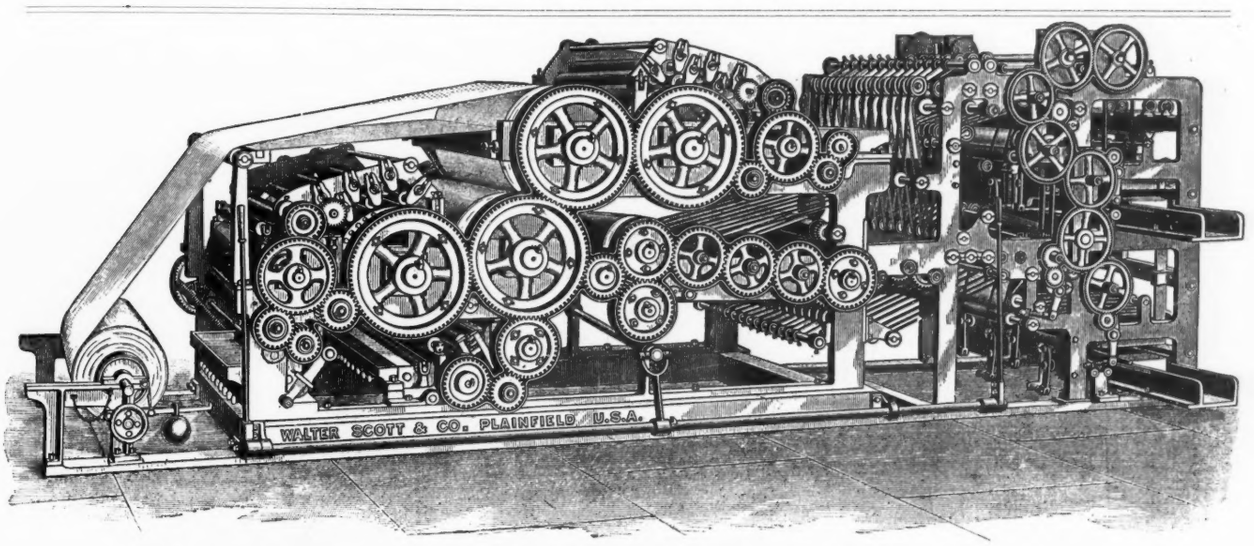


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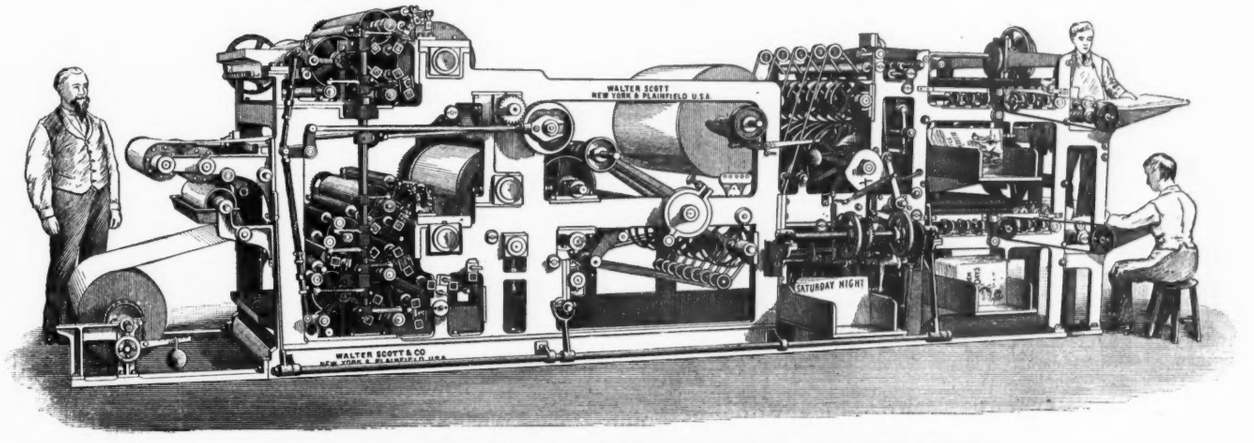
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OFFICE OF J. C. AYER CO.,
LOWELL, MASS., May 18, 1888.

MESSRS. WALTER SCOTT & CO., PLAINFIELD, N. J.:

Gentlemen,—The Perfecting Press and Folder combined, furnished us by you for printing and folding Ayer's almanac, is giving excellent satisfaction. We are running it at a speed of 10,000 to 11,000 books per hour. The inking apparatus is perfect, the distribution being so thorough that we do not find it necessary to "wash up" oftener than once in ten hours. The arrangements to prevent "off-set" are so effective that we change the tympan sheet only once a day. In this regard the machine is performing better than we expected, as we counted on the necessity of frequent changes. The printing is in perfect register, and the folding more uniform and accurate than anything we have had done on hand-folding machines. You are at liberty to refer inquirers to us for further particulars.

Yours truly, J. C. AYER CO.

PRESSROOMS OF THE J. C. AYER CO.,
LOWELL, MASS., June 7, 1888.

MESSRS. WALTER SCOTT & CO., PLAINFIELD, N. J.:

Dear Sirs,—In answer to your inquiry about the Printing and Folding Machine sent to this office by you nine months ago, will say that it is a wonderful machine, doing better work and more of it than I ever knew of being done by a Perfecting Press on this kind of work. The printing is well done to register, without any show of "off-set." The folder works exceedingly well, folding each sheet more accurately than heretofore accomplished on hand-feed folding machines where sheets were fed to points. We have no waste sheets, except where the web is broken or pasted together. The press is running at a speed of 10,800 per hour, to accomplish which it only requires a pressman and one helper on the press, and a boy to take the folded books away. The quality of the work produced will speak for itself.

Your truly, J. C. JOHNSON,
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WHAT ITS PATRONS SAY OF IT.

From the Office of
THE BANCROFT COMPANY,
Printers and Stationers,
San Francisco, June 26, 1888.

Messrs. PALMER & REY,
San Francisco, Cal.

Gentlemen:—Our machinery expert, Mr. Burton, has examined your "California Reliable" Jobbers at our request, and we are pleased to say that his report is that your "California Reliables" are much better built than the Chicago Old Style Gordons or "Challenge" Gordons. This being the case, we shall arrange to put in a line of your pressss at once.

THE BANCROFT COMPANY,
Per PARISER, Sup't Printing Dep't.

From UPTON BROTHERS, Printers,
San Francisco, June 15, 1888.

Messrs. PALMER & REY,

The throwoff you attached to our "Challenge" Gordon is a beauty, and is a great contrast to the useless thing that was on the press before.

Yours truly,
UPTON BROTHERS.

Office of THE THEATRICAL PUBLISHING CO., Printers.
San Francisco, June 18, 1888.

Messrs. PALMER & REY,
San Francisco, Cal.

Gentlemen: Please quote us best price for two more quarto-medium "California Reliable" Jobbers. The last quarto-medium you supplied us with some few months since, gives the best of satisfaction. The Fountain also is a fine piece of mechanism.

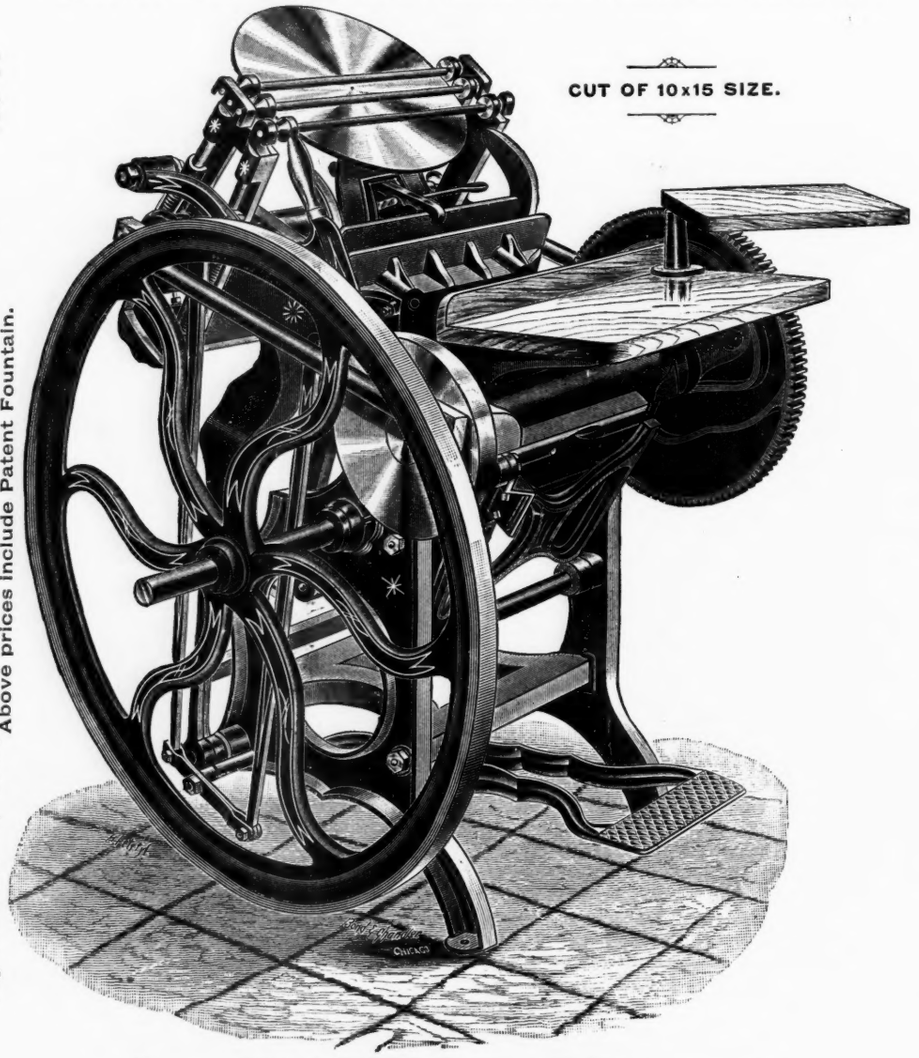
Yours truly,
THEATRICAL PUBLISHING CO.

Ashland (Or.) *Tidings*, October 28, 1887.

The "California Reliable" job presses manufactured by Palmer & Rey at San Francisco are preferred by many of the best printers to any other first-class press made. The quarter-medium purchased by the *Tidings* office about a year ago has been run on all kinds of work, often at a high rate of speed by our water-power, and has given entire satisfaction.

Yours truly,
W. H. LEEDS.

Medals were awarded this press at the San Francisco Mechanics Exhibitions of 1886 and 1887.



CUT OF 10x15 SIZE.

PRICES.

Half-Medium, 14x20, inside bearers, with patent throwoff, -	$390 00
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Eighth-Medium, 8x12, " " - -	160 00

Above prices include Patent Fountain.

Side Steam Fixtures and Shifter, any size - $10 00
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Presses boxed and delivered at any railroad town or city in the United States at these prices.

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Type Founders and Manufacturers of Printing Presses and Material

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ALL GRADES OF PRINTING INKS.

Lithographic, Plate, Albertype and Photogravure.

Blacks that retain their Color.

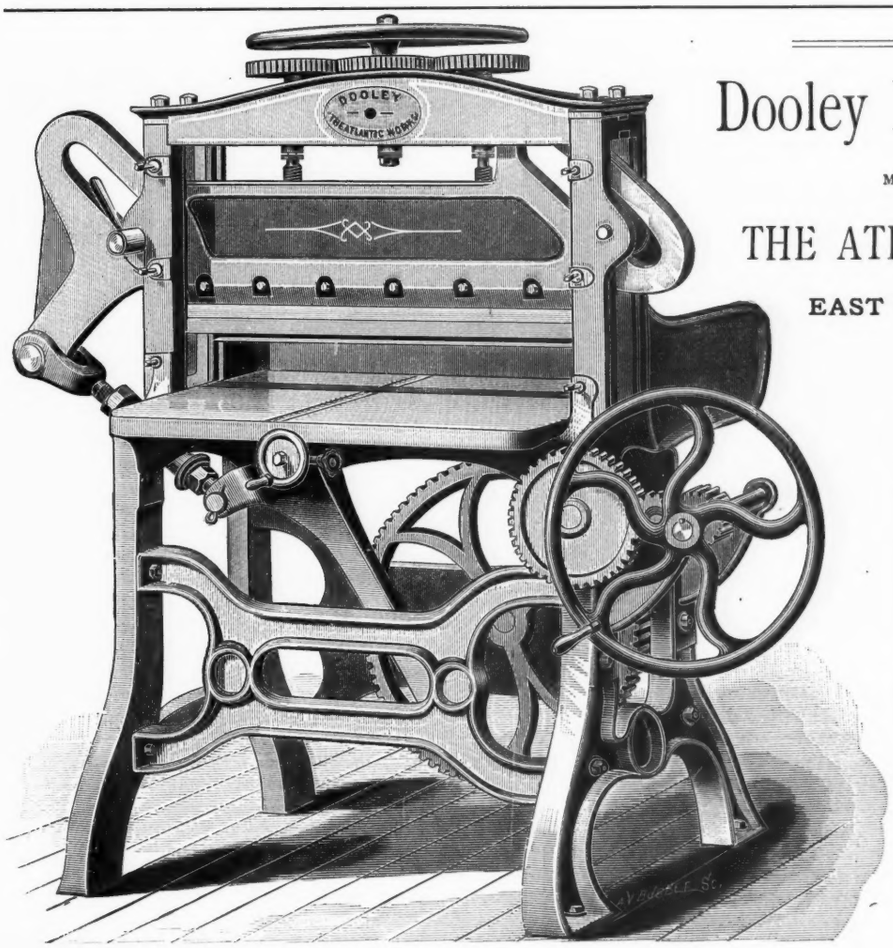
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Patent Reds for Label Printers.

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Dooley Paper Cutters,

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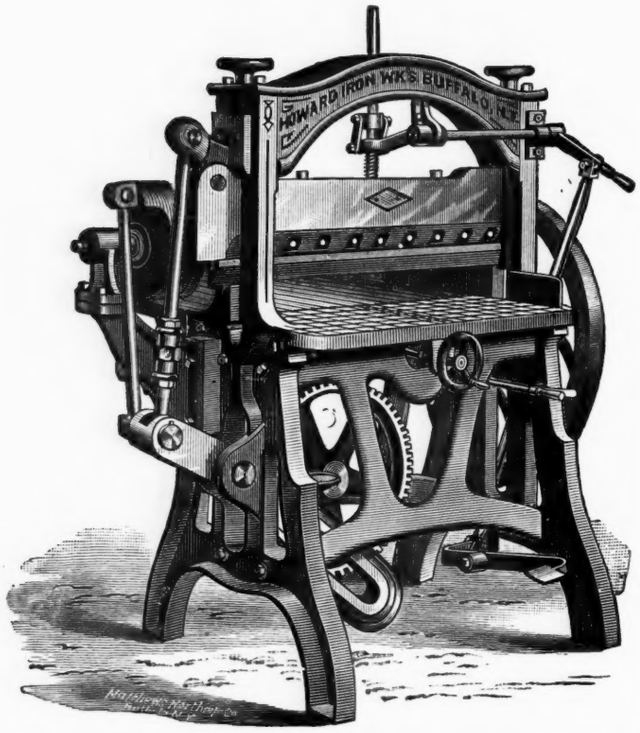
GEO. C. JAMES & CO.
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BOSTON OFFICE:
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Send for Circular and Price List.

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Buffalo, N. Y.

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THE · DIAMOND.

MOST RAPID AND BEST CUTTER MADE.

Seven Sizes, 32 to 62 Inches.

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PRINTERS' AND BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY.

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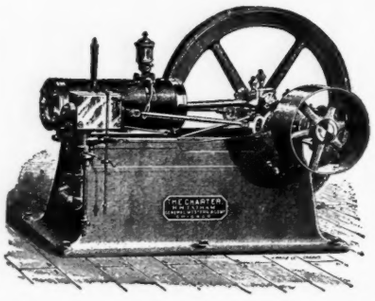
115 & 117 FIFTH AVENUE, - CHICAGO.

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ESTIMATES FURNISHED. Established 1804. ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

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TYPE FOUNDERS.

NEWSPAPER DRESSES. JOB OFFICE OUTFITS.

OUR BOOK AND NEWSPAPER **TYPE** *Cast from the BEST QUALITY of DURABLE METAL*

For Wear, Accuracy and Finish, EXCELLED BY NONE.

——OUR ORIGINAL DESIGNS——

In JOB, DISPLAY TYPE and SCRIPTS are so varied that we can fit out a Complete Office in our own type. Cast on our own, or the "point system," the pica of which is identical with ours.

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FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS,

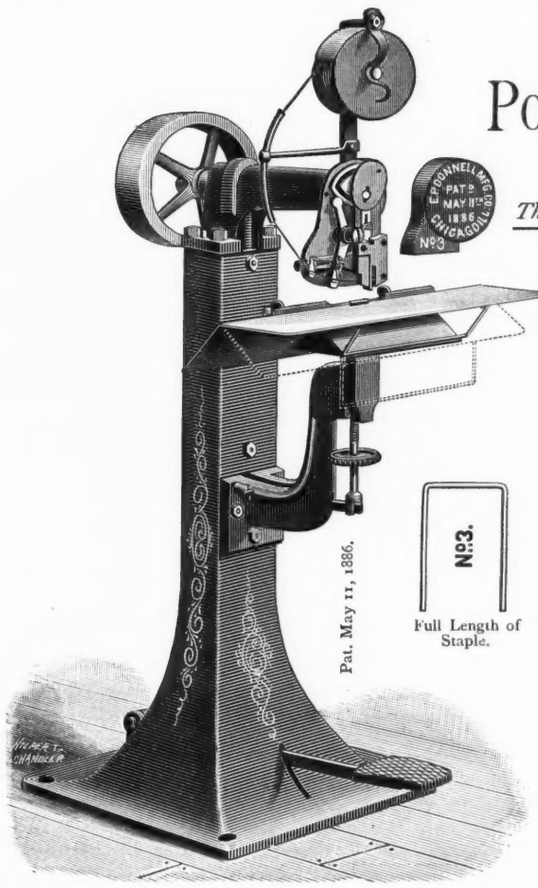
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Our facilities for Binding PAMPHLETS and EDITION WORK are unsurpassed.

Case Making and Stamping for the Trade solicited.

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POWER WIRE STITCHING MACHINE.

The only Simple Wire Stitching Machine in the Market.

It does not require an expert Machinist to keep it in order.

This Machine FORMS, DRIVES AND CLINCHES A STAPLE from a continuous round or flat wire, wound on spools, and will stitch a pamphlet from ONE SHEET to ONE-HALF INCH THICK through the BACK or SADDLE.

There are no parts to get out of order No clogging up with staples.

No limit to the amount of its work. Any GIRL or BOY can operate it from the start. SIMPLE and DURABLE. Weighs 250 pounds.

PRICE, No. 3, - $400.00.
Price, Steel Wire, Round, 25c.; Steel Wire, Flat, 35c.; guaranteed.

Only TWO ADJUSTMENTS—one for lengthening or shortening the staples, the other for lowering or raising the table.

CAPACITY.

Will stitch from one sheet to one-half inch in thickness, either Saddle or Flat. No adjustment required in changing Flat to Round Wire.

THE E. P. DONNELL MFG. CO.,

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Bookbinders' Machinery

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HAVE THE HANDSOMEST PAPER WAREHOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.

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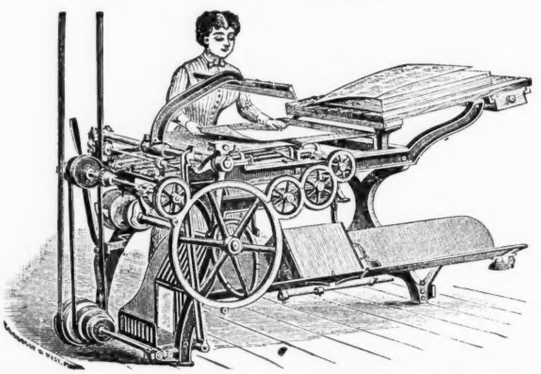
Their prices are low—almost too low.

Send to them for Samples and Prices.

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FOLDING MACHINES

For Fine Book and Pamphlet Work.



FOLDING, and FOLDING and PASTING MACHINES

Feeding to side guides for PERIODICAL WORK.

Chambers Brothers Company,

Fifty-Second St., below Lancaster Ave.,

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41 Beekman Street, - - NEW YORK.

THE INLAND PRINTER,

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

183, 185, 187 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

H. O. SHEPARD, PRES. - - - JOS. PEAKE, SEC.-TREAS.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

EDITORIAL OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR 183-187 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Two dollars per annum in advance; for six months, one dollar; sample copies, twenty cents.

Great Britain and Ireland, postage paid, eleven shillings and four pence per annum.

To countries within the postal union, seventy-five cents per annum additional.

Postage stamps are not desirable, but when it is found necessary to remit them, one cent stamps are preferred.

THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the fifteenth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Treasurer by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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SPACE.	ONE MONTH.	THREE MONTHS.	SIX MONTHS.	ONE YEAR.
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One-half page	25 00	67 50	127 50	240 00
One page	42 00	113 50	214 00	400 00

WANT COLUMN.

Twenty-five cents per line; minimum, 75 cents. Orders for this column *must* be accompanied by cash.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by the following:

M. P. MCCOY, General Agent for Great Britain and Ireland, 7 Water Lane, Ludgate Circus, London, Eng.
CHAS. W. CURRY, 183 Madison street, Chicago.
DOMINION TYPEFOUNDING CO., Montreal, P. Q.
E. A. STAHLBRODT, 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y.
ELM CITY PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE, 379 State street, New Haven, Conn.
GOLDING & CO., 183 Fort Hill Sq., Boston.
J. H. MILLS & CO., 314 and 316 Eighth street N. W., Washington.
J. G. MENGEL & CO., typefounders, Baltimore, Md.
ROBERT J. Young, 587 Custom House street, New Orleans.
ST. LOUIS PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO., 224 Walnut street, St. Louis, Mo.
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S. G. DUNLOP, 307 Adelaide street west, Toronto, Ont.
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P. A. LOERSCH, *Free Press* News Room, Detroit, Mich.
WESEL & CO., 11 Spruce street, New York.
CHAS. F. TAYLOR, Bradley & Gilbert Company, Louisville, Ky.
HERBERT L. BAKER, 167-169 East Fourth street, St. Paul, Minn.
HERMAN M. DERNELL, 70 Madison street, Albany, N. Y.
J. P. MONCEL, 207 Sanguinet street, Montreal, P. Q.
G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipsic, Germany.

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER, 1888.

A WINK is as good as a nod to a blind horse. Is there a capitalist or a number of capitalists in Canada prepared to help develop her material resources in a practical manner? If so, let them read the article on wood pulp manufacture in the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, and act in accordance with the suggestions thrown out. If her rulers or statesmen are equal to the emergency a grand future lies before her.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT?

A PUBLISHER of a newspaper in Western Ohio sends us a marked copy of his journal, containing the following wail:

Here are some facts relative to a way country and suburban newspapers have of meeting and abusing advertising agents and patent-medicine men for not paying enough for advertising. A traveling advertising agent of H. E. B—— & Co., a prominent medicine firm of C——, passed through this neighborhood Thursday. He had thirteen straight reading-matter notices to be inserted, three per week, in rotation, for a year. They were printed in wide columns, and did not look big in nonpareil type, but a little figuring showed each three of them to contain 1,300 ems, which, in the reading type of most weekly newspapers, is about 7½ inches, or over a third of a column. In addition to this space every week, the contract called for two columns of typesetting and the keeping of same standing, or the expense of making plates or resetting type every six weeks. To show about what they are paying, the agent exhibited duplicate contracts with several hundred Ohio publications. Many of them had contracted to do all this work and advertising for such sums as twelve, ten, eight, seven and even five dollars!

Well, let us see. Independent of the "two columns of typesetting," which, for the sake of illustration, we will throw into the contract, we find that during the course of the year — fifty-two issues — *seventeen columns of advertising* are allotted to this firm, in some instances for the munificent sum of *five dollars*, or an average of *thirty cents per column!* And yet, strange to say, some of the publishers referred to will defend their action by the ludicrous statement that such advertisements *afford a source of revenue* which their local patrons are unable to furnish! A source of revenue, forsooth! Ten cents per annum for a third of a column must leave a tremendous margin for profit! No, no, gentlemen, don't plead the baby act; as you sow you must expect to reap. You have no one to blame but yourselves for such a state of affairs. In the first place, no paper which deserves to succeed will surrender its choicest positions to patent-medicine quacks or corn-plaster remedies at the expense of what little local or other news may appear, *at any price*, much less insert a column for a year at less than half the cost of a lye brush.

Newspapers, country as well as city, are worth just what application to business, ability and intelligence make them; and it frequently happens that the editor and publisher of a journal published in a country town — generally one and the same party — makes a national reputation for himself when others in more favorable localities and surroundings fail to do so. If an editor lacks a column, let him go to his desk, or case, if need be, and compose a pun, no matter how far-fetched; give the size of the biggest pumpkin in the township; the color of his neighbor's colt; the depth of the new school-house well — any item, in fact, possessing originality or local interest, and he will be much more likely to secure a source of revenue in the shape of subscriptions than by making a handbill of his so-called newspaper, under the belief that it is a newspaper, and publishing tooth-powder advertisements or horse-colic remedies at thirty cents a column.

A great trouble in connection with this matter is that country publishers do not practice what they preach; that their promises, like pie-crust, are made to be broken. A short time ago a gentleman representing a weekly paper in

one of our prominent western towns assured the writer that he had that day seen *five* contracts signed by a rival publisher, accepting advertisements at twenty-five per cent *less* than they had mutually promised on their honor to accept; and at the last meeting of the Illinois State Editorial Association a delegate made mention of a letter written by a newspaper publisher in a town in Iowa, in reply to an inquiry as to rates, which read substantially as follows:

Dear Sir,—My lowest price to any party for the advertisement referred to is $75. *Now, what will you give?*

Comment is unnecessary.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

A GRATIFYING feature connected with the presidential contest upon which we have entered, at least so far as developed, is that it promises an almost entire absence of the blackguard vituperation which, unfortunately, has heretofore characterized so many of our national political campaigns. For this result, we believe, and are gratified to believe, that the public are indebted, in a great measure, to the stand taken at our state editorial conventions, whose members, realizing their dignity and responsibility, and the influence of the press in molding public opinion, have wisely come to the conclusion that reckless, random assertion, or a resort to billingsgate, is a poor substitute for argument, and that that journalist helps his party best who makes intelligent reasoning, instead of personal invective, its most potent weapon either for offense or defense. Unsubstantiated assertion is not argument, neither is bastard declamation fact. In truth, no better evidence of the inherent weakness of a position can be advanced than the adoption of the tactics of the devil-fish, when cornered—the emission of a noxious fluid which darkens all surroundings. Such practice may pay the devil-fish, but it certainly does not pay the editor of an American newspaper.

Men will doubtless continue to differ in the future, as they have in the past, on the political issues of the day, and it is for the best interests of the country that they should; but liberty and unbridled license should not be confounded. Editors and speakers may be extreme partisans without invading the sanctity of the family circle or becoming the assassins of personal character. Political ascerbity does not require a disregard of the amenities of life. Mud-slinging injures no one so much as the party indulging in it, and it is certainly a poor compliment to the honesty, patriotism or intelligence of the American people to take it for granted that our national conventions make their selection of standard-bearers from the scum of society; from men who have neither social standing nor moral purity—political thugs, in fact. Yet such inference would be perfectly justifiable from the manner in which they are generally held up to public detestation. To a foreigner, especially, such conduct seems incomprehensible. "If," says he, "these candidates, the chosen representatives and standard-bearers of their respective parties, are devoid of common honesty—are rogues, marplots, unprincipled knaves, intellectual imbeciles, or characterless adventurers—what manner of men must the delegates who nominated them have been, or in what condition must the moral sense of right or wrong of the people who sent them be?" Is it not time this style of argument was stopped, and reason instead of passion appealed to to decide the issue?

We repeat then, that we are gratified at the cessation of these tactics, and we believe every intelligent citizen who has deplored a resort to them (and who has not?) will share in the gratification. In determining to occupy a higher plane in the future than it has in the past, the American press has taken a grand step in the right direction, and its influence will have a beneficial tendency on all classes of the community. Let it continue to act on the principle that, while its mission is to uphold the right and expose the wrong, the scavengers of political cesspools must find some other channels to spread their filth before public gaze than the columns of the city or country newspaper, and the effect of such action on public morals—political and social—for the better, will be incalculable.

PRINTERS' GRIEVANCES.

SOME months ago we published a communication from one of the leading typefounders in the United States, explaining and defending the action of the National Typefounders' Association in advancing the price of news and body type ten per cent. Desirous of affording all interested parties a hearing, we present in the present number a statement from the "other side," from the pen of a practical employing printer, who takes direct issue with the former's statements, and charges that such advance was, and is, entirely unwarranted either by policy, necessity, or justice. The facts and figures which he produces in support of his position entitle them to a careful perusal, and prove that he has given the subject due and studied consideration. But this is not the only grievance of which he complains. The rule of charging nearly twice as much for gothics, antiques, or ionics of the standard sizes, even when furnished in amounts varying from five hundred to a thousand pounds, as for roman type, as well as the charging western buyers of type and material with freight and express, practiced by eastern firms, even when local agents are unable to supply the demand, are also referred to, and their injustice forcibly pointed out. In fact, it is a communication typefounders would do well to ponder over at the forthcoming convention, as they cannot afford to kill the goose which lays the golden egg. They are sensible business men, amenable to reason, and know full well that their own and patrons' interests are mutual.

We believe the discussion will eventually be fraught with beneficial results, and be the means of removing some of the grievances complained of. THE INLAND PRINTER has no desire to do injustice to either party. On the contrary, it deems it in harmony with its mission to do all that in its power lies to bring them into closer communion with each other, and help remove any just cause for complaint which may arise on either side, and this can best be effected by a presentation of facts from both sides.

Its columns are open for a reply.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE VACATION.

THE employés of the government printing office are naturally jubilant over the passage of a bill by both houses of congress, giving them thirty days' leave of absence, with pay. It is but simple justice that they should be placed upon the same footing with other departments, and we congratulate them upon the successful ending of a long-fought battle. But in one particular, at least, the bill appears faulty. No provision is made for compensation in case the leave (for any reason) should not be taken during the fiscal year. By department decisions, leave that has elapsed is never paid for, and press of business, or even favoritism, might be used as an excuse against granting leave to some, while others were freely given a holiday. In making the appropriation, congress doubtless intended each employé to have thirty days' vacation in each and every year. But should some not be able to obtain it, what then? There is no provision against such a contingency; the law provides no means of giving them the benefit intended.

There are other points of interest connected with it. It has been the custom heretofore to grant pro rata leave (if earned) in cases of sickness, funerals, etc. This was equitable to the employé and beneficial to the office. If, however, "pro rata" is to be construed as governing only in case of dismissal—if the thirty days must be taken at one time, we imagine some curious complications will arise.

A COMMENDABLE RESOLUTION.

THE following resolution, adopted at a meeting of St. Paul Typothetæ, is worthy of unreserved commendation:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Typothetæ that it is detrimental to the best interests of its members, and of all job printers, to do work for the stationery trade and parties known as "scalpers" at a less price than we would charge our other customers.

Now, if the St. Paul Typothetæ and the Typothetæ throughout the country will supplement this expression of opinion by *positive and consistent action*, by doing what they can—and they can do a great deal, to suppress the "scalping" nuisance—THE INLAND PRINTER will cheerfully afford them every assistance in its power. This element has been the bane of the trade, and has done as much to demoralize the printing business, by cutting legitimate rates and encouraging an unhealthy, ruinous competition, as any agency with which we are acquainted. In their eagerness to clutch a dollar, ten dollars or fifty dollars, as the case may be, these "commission" leeches have sucked the life's blood out of the trade at the expense of the customer or the house performing the work; and to their discredit be it said, too many employing printers have played directly into their hands. It is never too late to mend, however, and if the Typothetæ will take effective measures to suppress this and similar grievances which have too long existed, they will confer a positive benefit not only upon the trade but the community at large. They should remember, however, that actions speak louder than resolutions.

A CORRESPONDENT in Kankakee, Illinois, under date of September 4, refers to a matter to which our attention has heretofore been called, as follows:

A firm on Frankfort street, Cleveland, Ohio, prints 14 lb billheads (65), good stock, as you can see from enclosed sample, for $1.50 per thousand; 6 lb noteheads, 1.50; 6 lb statements, $1.50, and with an order of one thousand of each furnishes a handsome glass inkstand ("Paragon") with pen rack. A country printer must simply "lay down" under such competition. A country office cannot afford to do such work at less than $3 per single thousand.

And neither can the city printing establishment that pays and intends to pay its honest debts afford to furnish them for less than $3 per single thousand. Let us reasonably place the composition at 75 cents; cost of paper at $1, and presswork at $1.25—a total of $3. Now, in the face of honesty, how can any man who is not a thief, or does not intend to become a thief, afford a discount of fifty per cent on the above rates? The question contains its own answer.

ON Wednesday night, August 23, Whiting's paper-mill, located on an island between Menasha and Neenah, Wisconsin, was destroyed by fire. During the course of the conflagration an explosion occurred which killed fourteen persons and injured a number of others. This calamity is unprecedented in the history of American paper-making.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XLIV.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

BEWICK was not partial to cross-hatching, but carefully avoided it and introduced the white line effect instead, with a much more pleasing and telling effect; about the only example of cross-hatching to be found in his works is a bit introduced on a stone in the foreground of his Chillingham bull cut. From the first he adopted the more simple and effective method of white line for color. This method probably resulted from the fact that he usually engraved his own drawings, and in making the drawings on the wood he had the advantage over other artists and draftsmen of knowing the amount of labor required of the engraver to reproduce the drawing in his engraving. This knowledge, and fully understanding the amount of time and care required to engrave cross-hatching, taught him the propriety of producing a more pleasing effect with much less care and labor to the engraver.

Toward the latter end of 1785 Bewick began the engraving of his cuts for the general history of quadrupeds, which was first printed in 1790.

The descriptions were written by his partner, Mr. Beilby, and the cuts were all drawn and engraved by Bewick himself. The excellence of these cuts are greatly superior to anything of the kind that had previously appeared. The rapid sale of this work called forth a second edition in 1791, and a third in 1792. The first edition was fifteen hundred copies.

The great merit of these cuts consist not so much in their execution as in the spirited and correct manner in which they are drawn. The back and foregrounds are studied and careful, giving an appropriate and graceful

setting off of the subjects proper. The characteristic tail-pieces are comparatively few in the first edition, and as a rule have no particular interest or bearing on the subject, but are mere fanciful cuts, to fill space and add to the number of illustrations.

Bewick was undoubtedly better acquainted with the history and progress of wood engraving than those who talked about the "long-lost art." Additional tail-pieces were added to the later editions. In the edition of 1824, the last published in Bewick's life-time, the following tail-piece appeared:



In the cut the child, unconscious of danger, pulling at the tail of an unbroken colt, is described thus:

The nurse, who is seen engaged with her sweetheart by the side of the hedge, has left the child to wander at will, and thus expose itself to danger, while the mother, who has accidentally perceived the danger of her darling, is seen hastening over the stile, regardless of the steps, in an agony of fear; the backward glance of the horse's eye and the heel raised ready to strike most forcibly suggest the danger to which the unthinking infant is exposed.

The favorable manner in which the "History of Quadrupeds" was received determined Bewick to commence without delay his "History of British Birds." He began to draw and engrave the cuts in 1791, and in 1797 the first volume of the work, containing the "land birds," was published; of this edition 1,874 copies were printed. The descriptions or letterpress were also written by Mr. Beilby, as in the case of the quadrupeds, and he certainly deserves great credit for the pleasing and comprehensive manner in which he did his work; these descriptions have the merit of intelligibility, simplicity and correctness.

The partnership between Beilby and Bewick was dissolved in 1797, shortly after the publication of the first volume of "The Birds." The descriptions of the second volume, which did not appear until 1804, were written by Bewick himself, but revised by Rev. Henry Cotes, Vicar of Bedlington. The publication of this volume formed the keystone of Bewick's fame as a designer and engraver on wood; although the cuts may not be considered superior to those in the first volume, they are not excelled, if indeed equaled, by any that he afterward executed.

(To be continued.)

THE contracts for furnishing Pittsburgh with stationery and printing for the ensuing year were awarded on the 9th instant. Weldin & Co., W. P. Bennett and W. G. Johnson & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, each received about an equal proportion of the stationery contract. Four-fifths of the printing were awarded to W. P. Bennett, the balance being divided between the Pittsburgh *Herald* and the Twin City Printing Companies.—*The Paper Mill.*

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE AMOUNT OF RELIEF IN PRINTING BLOCKS.

BY CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER, JR.

IN letterpress printing, all portions of the block which are not to take ink from the roller must of necessity be below the surface. The amount of this depression varies according to the distance between the lines and the process by which the block is made, but in general very exaggerated ideas exist in regard to it. According to the new standard adopted by all typefoundries, type-high is nine hundred seventeen thousandths of an inch. The New York and Boston foundries, as well as some of the western ones, formerly made their type to a standard about one thousandth of an inch higher, but of late there is very little variation.

Taking type shoulders as an example, 6-point shoulder will be found to be about forty-five thousandths below the surface, 12-point about fifty-two thousandths, 18-point sixty-one thousandths, and 48-point seventy-two thousandths of an inch. It will be seen that the greatest depth scarcely exceeds one-sixteenth of an inch, and the smallest is a little more than one thirty-second. It is a well-known fact that the counters of the type are by far shallower. Taking an average, 6-point may be said to be nine thousandths, 12-point twelve thousandths, 18-point nineteen thousandths, and 48-point thirty-five thousandths. Of course there is much variation, and by the depth of the counter is meant the deepest point. Long before one-half or even one-third of this amount is ground from the surface, the face of the type will be so heavy as to be quite illegible. Quads and spaces are usually lower than the type of the same body. The ordinary depression for 6 and 8 point is one hundred twenty-two thousandths, 12-point one hundred twenty-six thousandths, 18-point one hundred thirty-five thousandths, and 48-point one hundred fifty-five thousandths. Lead-high is usually spoken of as if it were some standard, but among some various samples I have found the depression to vary from one hundred fifty-one thousandths to one hundred sixty-nine thousandths, though the former was an exceptionally high lead. The outside of the type generally slopes to the shoulder at a very small angle to the perpendicular, just sufficient to allow the face to be withdrawn from the matrix without tearing up the edges. The counters seldom come to a sharp point at the bottom, being in the shape of a "U," a "V" or of a semicircle, with all gradations between these shapes. The type cut on Mr. Benton's punch-cutting machine, and that cast from matrices produced by the drilling machine, has the nearest approach to a V-shaped form. In both of these cases the head of the type slopes equally from the inside and outside of the counter, but it is doubtful if such sharp lines are advantageous. When letters are cut on steel, the outside angle is made quite sharp, and the inside counter, being produced by a steel punch, is also comparatively straight for a great distance, but near the face it is usually finished by cutting, and there is a slight additional bevel at that point. The bottom of the counter is also usually flat or slightly curved, and for that reason the counters do not reach the shoulder. In wood engraving the fine work is usually done with

onglette, ellipse or lozenge gravers. These produce the sharpest lines, being V-shaped, but inasmuch as these depressions are often much less than one-thousandth of an inch in depth, it will be seen that this sharp declivity is necessary in this case.

The closer the lines approximate the smaller will be the relief. Very fine lines in either photo or zinc etching or "Star" engraving plates have less than one-thousandth of an inch relief, and in the Ives and Meisenbach process the relief is often reduced to less than one five-thousandth part of an inch. Of course such plates can only be printed successfully on plated paper. In fine work, one-thousandth of an inch wear will spoil the cut. Fig. 1 shows a cut of a bee-hive cast in type metal, and Fig. 2 the same cut having three-thousandths ground from the surface. Fig. 3 of Gambrinus has in Fig. 4 but two-thousandths of an inch taken from the surface. In both these cuts it will be seen that all details have been lost.


FIG. 1.


FIG. 2.

In gelatine swell photo-engraving the relief is seldom more than two or three thousandths of an inch, and such work must be routed out and finished by hand. In gelatine washout engraving as much relief can be given as desired, but seldom is more than seven or eight thousandths required. Etching-zinc varies from about one-twelfth to one-sixteenth (or say from sixty-two thousandths to eighty-three thousandths of an inch). The greatest depth to which it is etched is seldom more than seventeen thousandths, and the greatest depth to which it is routed is about fifty-seven thousandths. Some few etchers cut out all the white surface with a jig-saw. This is seldom done. Even for coarse newspaper work, the composition of the "Star" engraving plates is usually scraped to a thickness of about thirteen thousandths of an inch. Electrotype and stereotype plates are usually made one hundred forty-nine thousandths of an inch thick. Both type and cuts, when electrotyped or stereotyped, lose some of their sharpness and relief. I have seen an electrotype, portions of which were over four-thousandths of an inch lower than the original. In this case a number of the lines were smashed flat, but even in good reproductions there is usually a slight loss. When stereotyped often, type is apt to become high to paper, and I have seen body type which, although two-thousandths had been worn from the face, was still higher than the original standard.


FIG. 3.


FIG. 4.

Typefounders work so accurately that a difference of one twenty-thousandth part of an inch can readily be detected, and that amount of variance would in some cases be sufficient cause for rejecting the type; but with soft blankets type often prints comparatively well when filled up almost to the surface with accumulations of old ink, etc., and even when two or three thousandths of an inch has been worn from the surface. As a means of comparison it would be well to say that the paper on which THE INLAND PRINTER is printed is about three-thousandths, and tissue paper about one-thousandth of an inch thick.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SERMONS IN OUR CHAPEL.

BY PHIL. OSIFER.

AMATEURS.

BRETHREN of the Tribe of Benjamin (Franklin): Our lesson this month partakes somewhat of the character of a study in natural history, and during the time we are together we shall attempt to understand and appreciate to some extent the strange, but unfortunately common, animal known as the Amateur, which in some respects (in form and speech at least) closely resembles the human species, except that in place of brains, industry and application, and a proper sense of what is due to mankind, it possesses two abnormally developed organs known as "imitativeness," or "monkeying," and "avarice," or the desire to reap without sowing. Like the ass and the mule, which it resembles in some of its mental and moral qualities, there is scarcely a place on the earth where it cannot be seen and its varying and maddening antics studied, and, like the cat (pole), it is dangerous, at least to the olfactory nerves, to stir up.

It is one of the most useless and least ornamental of the animal creation, its main endeavor being to produce as much premature and monstrously deformed work as is within its power, which, fortunately — and here we see the only pleasant feature about the Amateur — is small.

It is of no particular color; one week it will call itself an "artist in oils," the next it may be a blacksmith, or perhaps a dentist, or again — and here we see it in one of its favorite disguises — it will call itself a printer. Or it may consider itself all these at once, and sometimes many more, in which case it usually proudly designates itself as a "Jack of all trades," "Jack" being an old English word, synonymous with our word "botch." Although it is sometimes very artfully disguised, yet it is easy to tell whether the animal you think is an Amateur is a true specimen or not, as it will always be very pretentious in its actions, and, while insisting on its ability to do just as good work as its opposite, which it sneeringly calls a "Professional," will yet display exceedingly dull and unpleasant colors, which, although of great variety, are yet very displeasing to the eye, ranging all the way from muddy black, through slimy brown and dull yellow, to jealous green, which latter color so obscures and colors its vision that it habitually accuses those who offer it a little friendly advice of being of the same shade.

A favorite method pursued by it in following out the promptings of its organ of avarice is to find out, not how well, but how cheaply it can labor, being of such a contradictory composition that this appears to it to be the shortest road to wealth. Any time spent in learning to do a thing well, in the mind of an Amateur — if the expression may be allowed — is time thrown away, and no suggestions or teachings are tolerated by it unless coming from a thing equally as ignorant as itself.

Sometimes, in some very ENLIGHTENED localities, our public schools will be partially turned into manufactories or breeding places for Amateurs. In such cases the spawn will assume either to be a journalist, a carpenter, or a

printer; and while in the case of the two former a despised "Professional" may be deemed necessary to teach some of the principles of his craft, in the case of the latter an Amateur is all that is considered necessary as a teacher, it being a popular superstition among some of our solons that "any fool can learn to set type."

This habit of using our schools for such purposes would not be so objectionable if it were not for the fact that these Amateur factories use up as raw materials the youth of the land, and tax their fathers — in most cases respectable workmen — to teach their sons to despise the father and the father's calling, since the future Amateur must necessarily consider his father a fool for spending weary years to master his calling, when a course of thirty-six hours' study under a teacher who does not understand what he professes to teach is considered sufficient for the "more facile rising generation."

In cases where the animal is laboring under the hallucination that it is a printer, its first movement will be to find and buy or steal from the printing offices in its locality three or four cases of worn, battered, aged and condemned types, to which it will add a ten-dollar do-your-own-printing press, and then it is fully equipped, with the addition of a tomato can of ink-keg scrapings and some cigar-box furniture for doing any kind of

Book, Newspepper
or JOB
PRINTEN
PlAiN or
ORNAMENTAL
at the **LOWEST** prices.

Or it will produce and circulate a card bearing its name and the cheerful intelligence that it is THE LOWEST book and job printer, or card and job printer, in the city. If some well-meaning friend dares to point out that a boy who will not give the time necessary to learn any good trade properly is certainly the lowest in every sense, he will probably be rewarded for his kindness by receiving through the mail a badly printed statement head on which the amateur has spelled out his opinion that "what ails you Professionals (?) is that you know we don't sharge 2 or 3 prises and we get some works you might get and I thot you was a gentlemen but your'e a big baby so there."

It would take a book several times as large as this, almost as large as to hold what the Amateur doesn't know, to tell all the varieties and all the vagaries of this strange, perverse and ill-shaped living excrescence; but this is sufficient for anyone to apprehend and recognize the beast, and I will close with this recipe for thinning the numbers of the Amateurs:

Teach the youth the disgrace of pretension; have a better apprenticeship system, and impress upon all your boys that no one has a right to be anything except either a *learner*, or what "it" calls a "*Professional.*"

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE INTERESTS OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED.

BY HUGH WALLACE.

THE persistent and almost continual strife between employers and employed has given rise, in many directions, to the discussion of this absorbing question. Many able pens have taken up the subject, and have endeavored to dissolve that feeling of antagonism that has always existed between the employé and his boss; but we confess that in very few instances have their researches and deductions afforded us any satisfaction. We are not of those who would seek to shelter either the one or the other behind any superficial technicalities. Why should we? Labor is as essential to capital as capital is to labor, and without the one, the other, at least so far as the manufacturing and commercial worlds are concerned, would be but of small avail. It is to labor that the employer is largely indebted for the increase of his capital, and it is from capital that the workman gets a proper remuneration for his work. The two are thus indissolubly connected, and without the one, the other could not exist. In the way of harmony, then, "something's got to be done," and to do it successfully, in the face of trades unions and their entangling connections, is a task of no small importance.

We do not wish it understood that we have any objections to combinations — quite the reverse. Let workingmen, and men of all sorts, combine for their mutual interests, and so long as their behests are maintained within the bounds of decency, order and common sense, so long will they have the ear, confidence and respect of all right-thinking men. It is matter for remark, however, that trades unions have seldom erred on modesty's side; and it is an established fact that, in their impulse to carry out their enactments, they have often evinced very bad judgment, with grave consequences to all concerned. These are truths that cannot be denied, and will be borne out, rather reluctantly, perhaps, by the more experienced members of the unions themselves. It is also to be regretted that these organizations are, with but few exceptions, managed and controlled by men of weak intellect, but of glib tongue, and who would rather spend their time in useless harangues than in wisely endeavoring to come to an intelligent understanding upon any problem of vital interest to their members. It is unfortunate that they should be so governed; but such are the facts deduced from their own history. How very different would have been the results if but a sprinkling of caution had marked their deliberations! Again, their rules and interior management are sadly in want of revision. In the matter of salaries, for example, it is decreed that all men shall be paid at the same rate, and from this rule no deviation can be made, thus affording no encouragement whatever to superior workmanship. The scale may be $20 per week, and men who are worth more cannot get it, while those who are worth less receive more than is their due. This is nothing more nor less than gross inconsistency, for men are not all alike capable. It has pleased the Almighty that it should be so. There have been men of inferior and superior capacity since the days of the flood, and will

be so until the end of time. Labor, after all, like gold, is of marketable value, and should be paid for at its full value, and no more.

Employers' combinations have, no doubt, their weaknesses also. Some employers are unreasonable in their exactions; others are of ungovernable dispositions, and seek through these associations, and otherwise, to make tirades on their workmen that could not be sustained in any court of justice. These instances, however, are but of rare occurrence, for master workmen, as a body, know well what responsibility is, and are, therefore, generally "slow to speak," well weighing their words before giving action to their impulses. Their conclusions generally are marked with equity and candor.

The existing relations between employers and employed, as a rule, are cold and formal. They care nothing, relatively, for each other's welfare beyond the service that is rendered on the one hand, and the recompense that is received on the other as a compensation for that service. Of course there are many happy exceptions, but such, we are convinced, is substantially the case in all branches of trade in both England and the United States. A feeling of this kind, where large interests are continually at stake, is very much to be regretted, and would, if amended, have a telling effect on the annual balance sheet and progress of any business. The origin of this apathy and morbid indifference may be attributed to several causes, but inquiries of this nature would be irrelevant to our present purpose, as we are alone interested in its extermination, and can therefore devote no time as to its original.

Numerous endeavors have been made to bury the contentious hatchet, and to have harmony prevail between the two great opposing interests. Employers, as representing perhaps the more responsible of the two, have repeatedly advanced in the interests of mutual good-will, but their efforts in this direction have never been fully reciprocated by the labor interest. They have intermingled with their workmen, and preached the doctrines that their interests were one, and that without their workmen they could not hold their position a day. Neither could they. Capital, without labor, would be but a dormant thing—a useless nonentity. Labor, again, without capital, would be shorn of those charms that make life palatable, and that nerve us to renewed vigor in the battle of life. The employing elements are to be credited and even congratulated on their repeated efforts to calm the tempestuous conflict. To have advanced at all is evidence that they were anxious to conciliate, and if possible, adjust, the existing grievances. And it is to be regretted that the labor interests have never sufficiently awakened to their own sense of right as to frankly and openly state what they want. This having been accomplished, it is possible that an equitable understanding, and one mutually advantageous to all concerned, would have been arrived at.

The query will be justly put, what will this order be? We cannot, of course, speak for others, but we will state what, in our opinion, would be an acceptable solution of all difficulties; and that is for employers to give their workmen a direct interest in their profits. Any amount of coquetting may take place, but nothing less than this will ever satisfactorily settle the labor problem. Our plan would be that the gross gains of the year shall first pay interest on invested capital, salaries to managers, wages to workmen, and the running expenses of the business. Then carry a tenth of what is left to a reserve fund, destined to cover unexpected losses, and to meet the exigencies of bad years. Then, the clear profits of what remained should be divided equally between the employers on the one hand, and the business managers and workmen on the other. At the termination of every fiscal year, we would pay the managers and workmen one-half of their share of gains in cash, and in cases were the concerns were corporations, would capitalize the other half towards the purchase of a share in the concern. Where the concerns were ordinary businesses, the money could lie at interest, and be paid at such time as might be agreed upon.

There can be no doubt that that feeling of indifference to the interests of employers that has marked the history of tradesmen in every land is largely due to the fact that they feel they have no interest whatever in the business beyond the wages they receive for their services. The plan we have given would, in our opinion, annihilate the ground cause of this antagonism by interesting the workmen directly in the profits of the firm that employed them.

We are aware that many arguments are set up with a good deal of force against this mode of procedure; but, on the other hand, we can say that wherever the principle has been adopted, and faithfully carried out, it has worked to advantage. Let employers then give the workmen a chance to improve their condition, and we are convinced, that if properly managed, they will never regret it. Their common interests would then be harmonized, and the workmen would then most undoubtedly employ their every minute to the best advantage. Better care would be taken of machinery and material, and in their anxiety to produce good results, nothing would be wasted. The men, instead of constantly shrinking duty, or clamoring for more wages, and leaving at the earliest possible moment, would, in their own interests, act exactly in the opposite direction, and would, moreover, soon realize that an increase of wages in bad times would be as disadvantageous to them as to their employers.

But we are confronted with the question that this may be all very well in good times, but what of the years that there are no profits? These years will occur, but under efficient management, not often. Because when any serious shrinkage in values is apparent, the working staff and other expenses will be reduced to a minimum, and it is a poor concern that cannot thus hold their own even in hard times. It is then, of course, if necessary, that the reserve account can be called into service to help out the firm, and that the credits of the workmen will be their special friends in the day of their need.

Employers, we are convinced, will at once perceive the good influence exerted on their workmen by the prospects of profit-sharing. Their duties will not be to them as so much drudgery, but will be discharged promptly and with a hearty good-will. Every man will be regularly at his

post, and they will be eagerly engaged toward producing the best results. The work of superintendence, also, hitherto involving such assiduous attention, will now be a comparatively easy task, and such will enable the employers to devote themselves exclusively to the higher interests of the business. It is thus that a healthy authority will be maintained, for, since it is exercised in the interests of all, all are interested in respecting it, and making it respected. And as to material results, they are such that even the large part of profits allotted to workmen will cost the employers nothing. Profit-sharing, indeed, in our belief, will unite the interests of employer and employed, and put an end to the strife now existing between capital and labor; and fidelity, care, and energy will be rewarded with a part of what they helped to produce.

CAREFUL SPACING.

A great deal has been said of late about the importance of good spacing in bookwork, and any suggestions that appertain to the subject ought to interest and be read carefully by all compositors who are anxious to excel in their chosen calling. It is a notable fact that the best workmen are those who subscribe for some good journal pertaining to their particular calling, and then intelligently read and put into practical use the suggestions that are therein given.

There are a great many things which might be written upon the subject, but space will not permit. In the first instance, it is absolutely necessary that great care should be exercised in the distribution of cases. Each letter, character, and space should be placed in its respective compartment. How many compositors carelessly "fire in their cases;" all they want is type, and lots of it. They do not separate their four and five em spaces, and some of them even consider themselves very painstaking fellows when they sort out and separate the en quads and three em spaces. Just look at their proofs. The matter is thrown together in precisely the same manner as they distribute their cases. The sole object of such compositor, if such he may be called, is to paste up a big string, caring nothing for the manner in which his matter is set. If the compositor has a clean case to begin with, it is a comparatively easy thing to do good work, and only needs a little care and attention to soon become accustomed to it, and, once started in the right way, ten to one the apprentice will come forth an accomplished workman and cast honor upon the office from which he graduated. In the composition of matter care should be taken to evenly space all lines, and after the letter "f" and before the letter "j" and before and after quotations, especially where there is a comma or other mark before the closing quotation and the following word, the distance between the words should be carefully attended to. In thin spacing a line be particular to put a thinner space between words ending and commencing with such letters as "c," "a," "o," "w," etc., than between words ending and beginning with such letters as "l," "i," "t," "d," etc. If a word is quoted that has a comma or similar character after it the spacing is improved by placing a thin space before the inverted commas and the word to be quoted, and letting the apostrophes come close up to the comma, by so doing the space is evened up and does not appear to have it all on one side of the word.

Another fault very apt to occur is the trouble experienced in making even. What looks worse than to see an article evenly spaced and then where the matter has been made even to see the spacing all the way from one to three ems wide, immediately followed by good spacing again? Some compositors never give any attention to making even, but pound away at their take, and all at once discover they have to end even. Then they kick, and mentally curse the fellow who gave out the copy. Some of them have the nerve to ask who has the next take, and then spoil the spacing of the following take in order to have their own matter end nicely; others merely lay a few lines out in their case, and then make three lines spread to four, dump their matter and are ready for the fray again. It is an easy matter to end even if a little attention and care are taken. Upon first taking copy notice if the take ends even; if so, remember, and when you have it nearly finished, but perhaps six or seven lines, count the remaining words, see how many words average to the line, divide the remaining words accordingly, and the otherwise difficult task is overcome.

Still another point. A good practice to follow is never to divide a word at the end of a line when by running it over to the next line you can do so by not having to space too wide. Hyphens leave an open place at the end of the line and spoil the evenness of the matter; of course, they must be used and the word divided where otherwise the spacing would be too wide. But never divide a word on the first syllable if the syllable contains only two letters.

Matter may be carefully set and then its beauty spoiled or marred by carelessly correcting the galleys. Never take a thick letter out and replace it with a thinner one, but hold the thick letter between the thumb and forefinger and then take the thinner letter and enough thin spaces to even up the thickness and place the letter to be supplied where it belongs and divide the extra spaces where mostly needed. The same rule applies to the taking out of a large word and the insertion of a smaller one. In cases where outs have been made, and a paragraph exists down the matter a stickful or so, better time is made and vastly better results accomplished by running the whole over.

In quading out lines be sure to let the smaller spaces, en quads, etc., follow immediately after the last word in the paragraph and then end the line with larger quads. The matter not only looks better, but the trouble arising from spaces dropping off at the ends is also obviated. Much more might be written upon the subject, but if the above suggestions prove of benefit to the younger members of the craft, the *animus imponentis* of the writer will have been attained.—*Dashes.*

EMPLOYÉ AND EMPLOYER.

WHY THEY SHOULD TREAT EACH OTHER WITH CANDOR AND CONFIDENCE.

A child afraid of its parents, a pupil afraid of the teacher, an employé afraid of his employer, are conditions of affairs which show that something is wrong, and that the wrong is of a very serious nature.

In cases of employés and employers, that such a condition should exist is peculiarly unfortunate, and while it may be difficult to locate the blame, we believe the employé is more frequently the one at fault.

In this American country it ought to be well understood that to become an employé is not to give up one's manhood.

That young man makes a terrible mistake when he cringes and fawns before an employer as a superior being who expects servility from his help. Not one employer in a thousand but who is disgusted at such a display, for he thoroughly understands its origin. There may be an occasional employer who plays the part of a king, but they are very rare.

There is no more reason why an employé should not be as straightforward, candid and confident even with his employer as with the one who works by his side. He certainly would be the gainer by such conduct.

But too often the trouble with young America is that he cannot be, in a certain sense, on familiar terms with his employer without being pert and uncivil. He is apt to become "presumptuous," which is a sin to be prayed over. An employé has certain duties to perform, and so far as those duties are concerned he should meet his employer with confidence and candor — that is, if he has done his work well. The discussion of the relations between employé and employer has had a wholesome effect, and the subject is one that will bear frequent revivals. —*St. Louis Grocer.*

THE school for printers' and typefounders' apprentices at Vienna has closed its fourteenth year. Last year 446 pupils were taught in three schools, in different parts of the town, and in each school the scholars were divided into three classes. In two of the schools the young men had given satisfaction by their good conduct and assiduity, but the result was not so good in the third.

COMBINATION ORNAMENTS

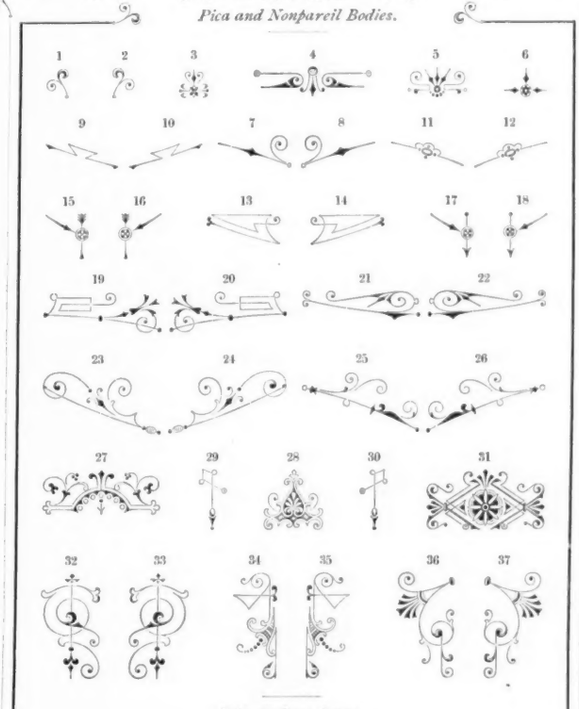
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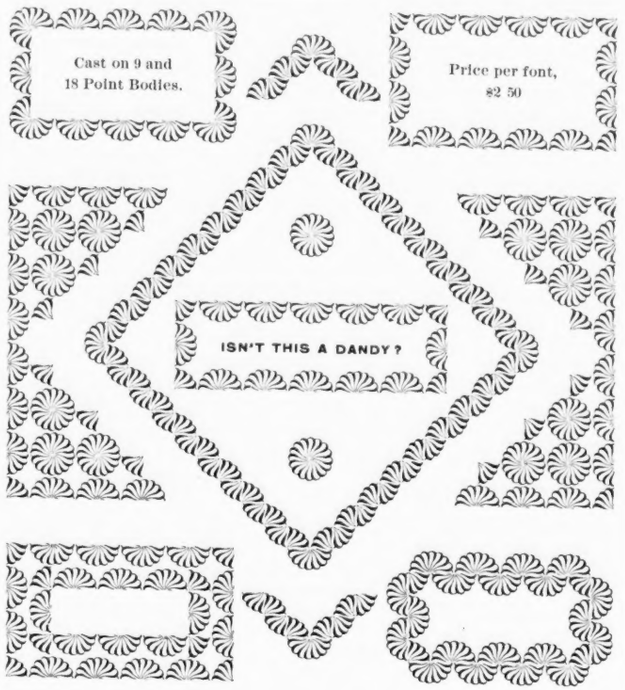
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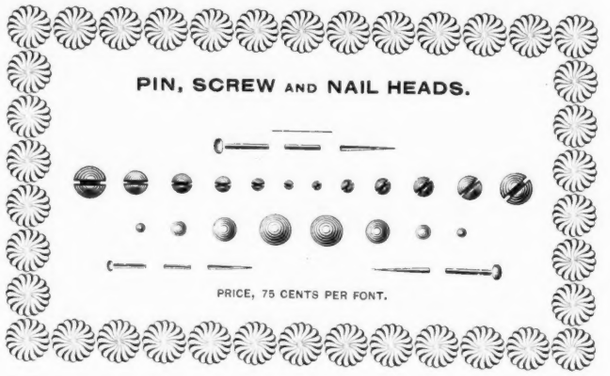
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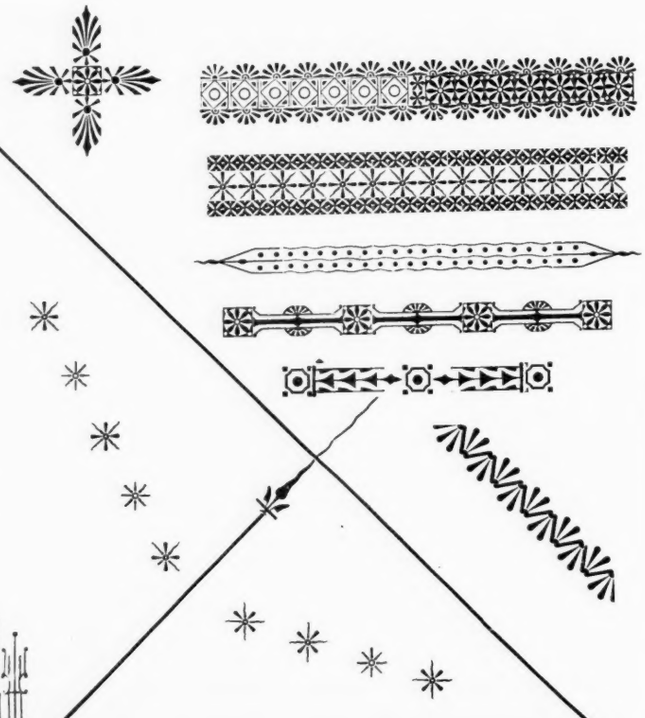
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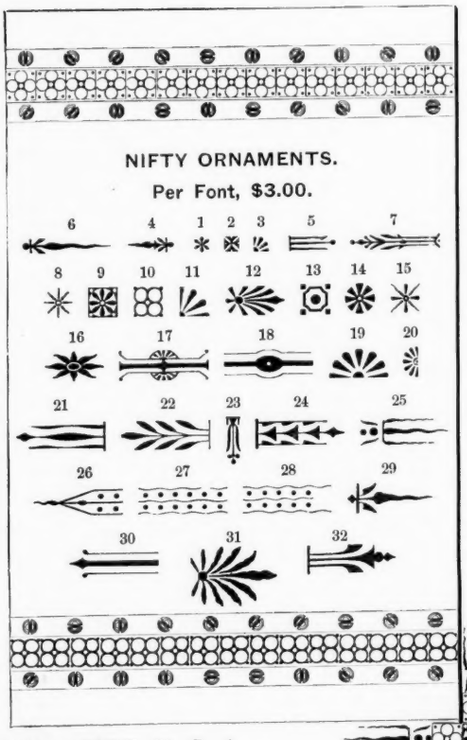
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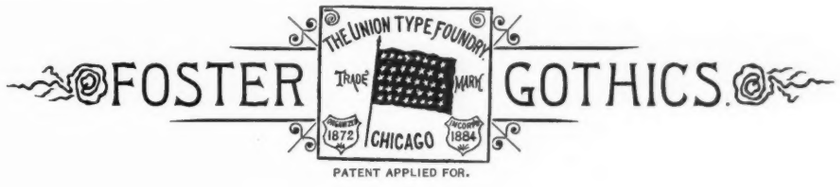
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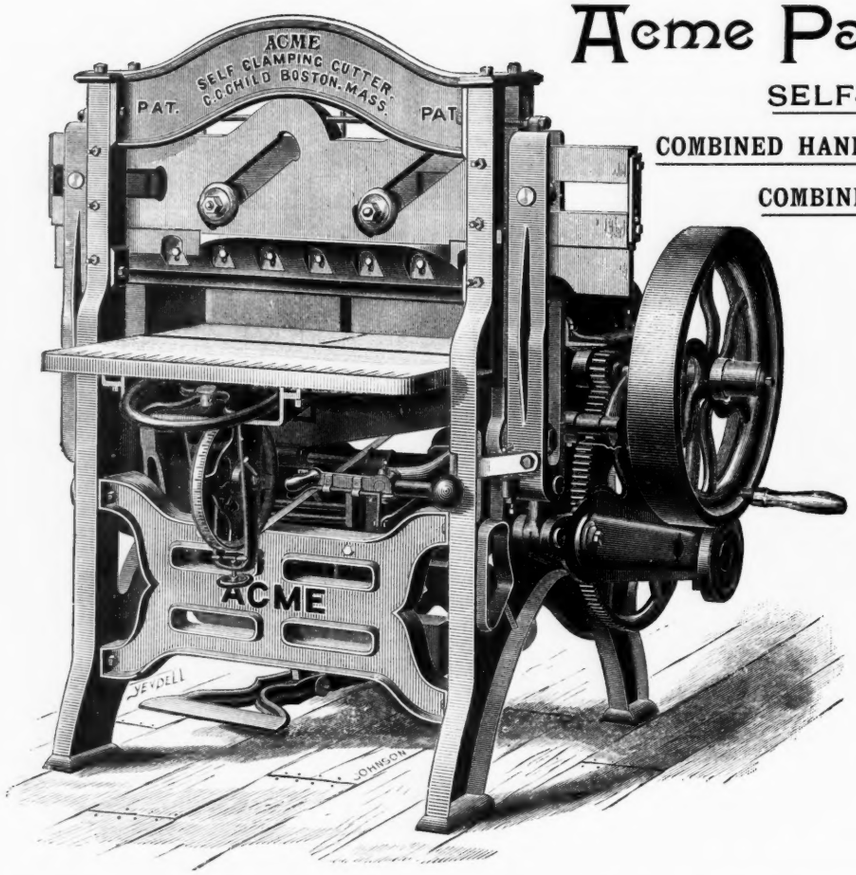
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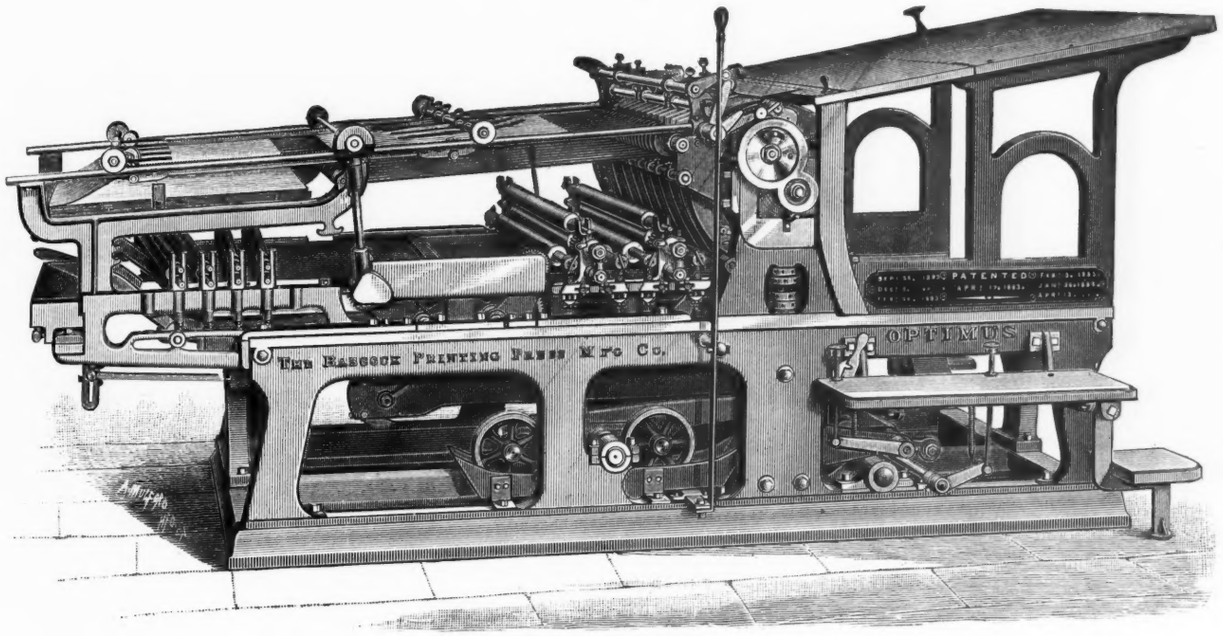
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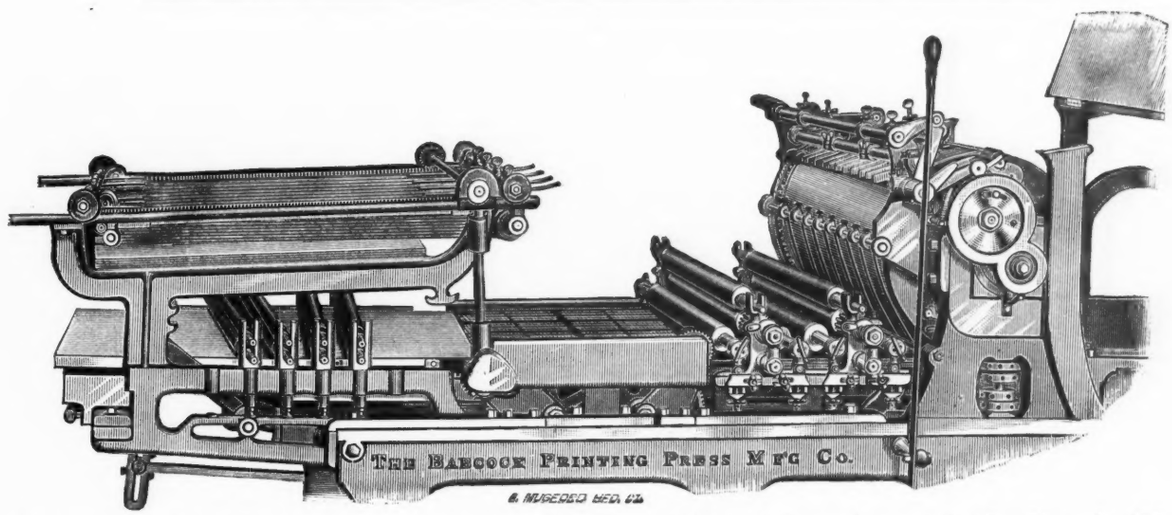
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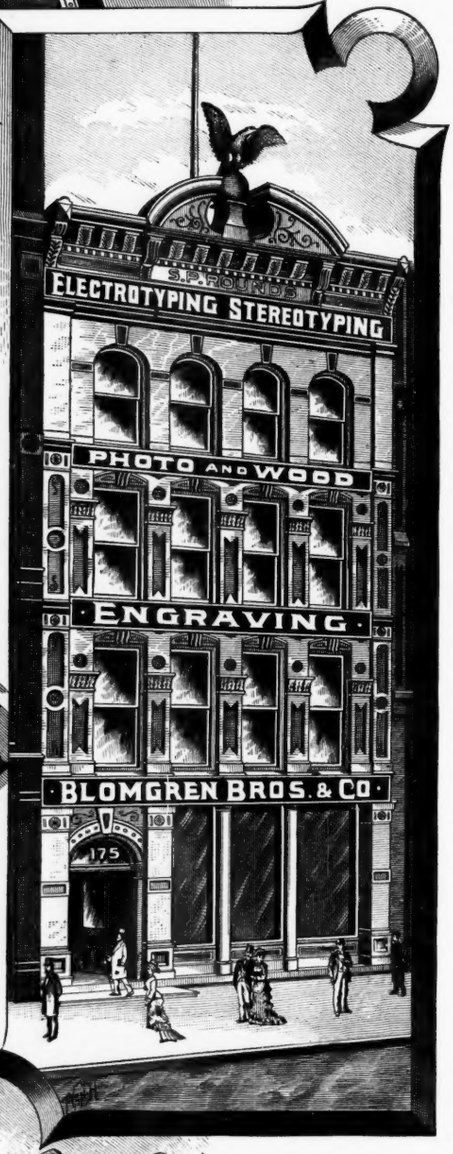
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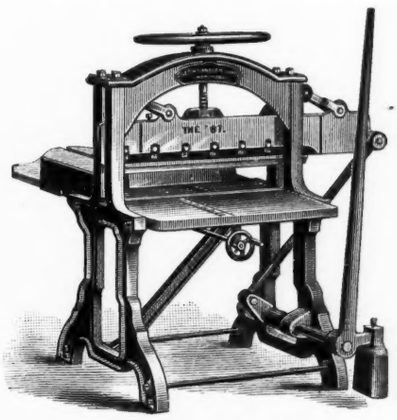
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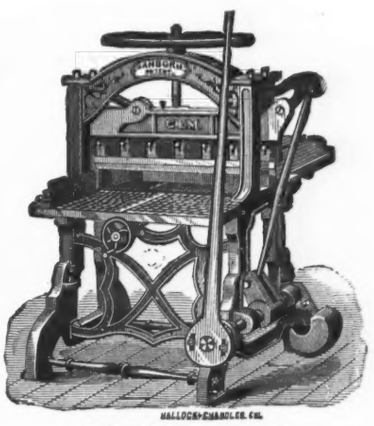




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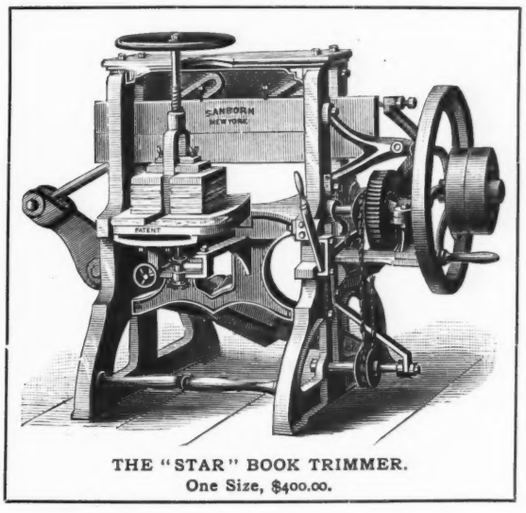


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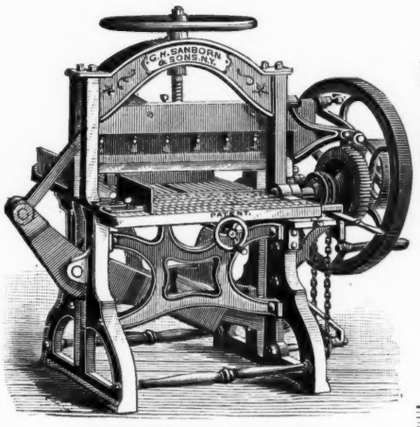
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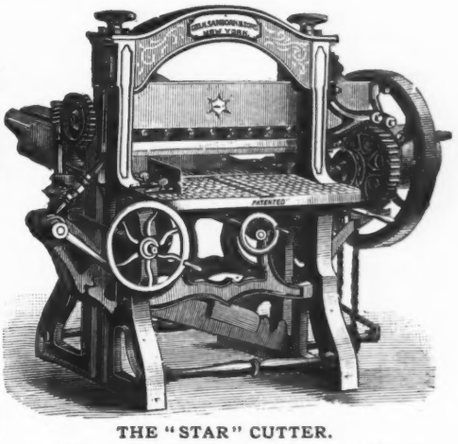
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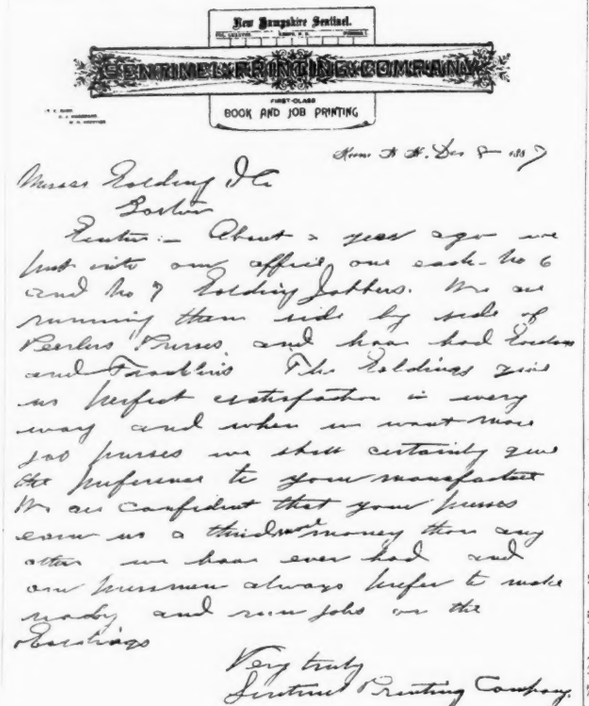
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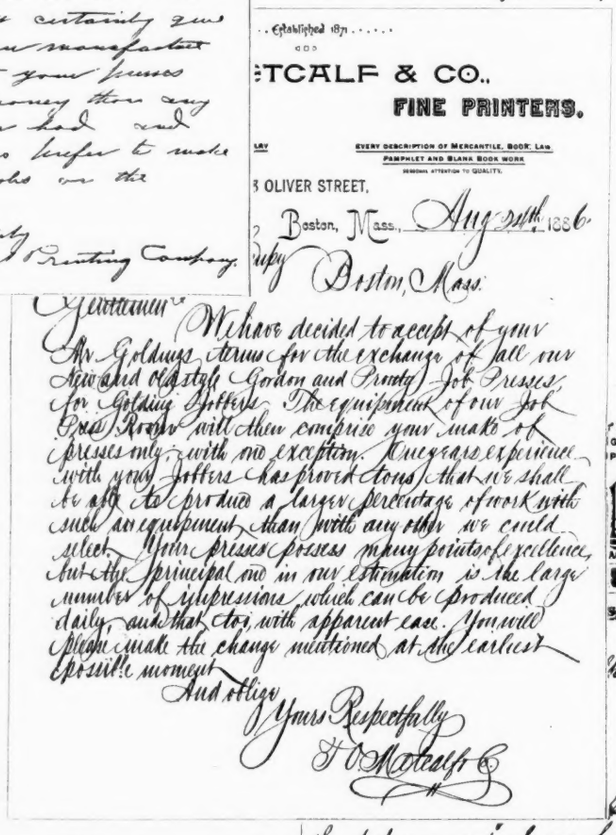
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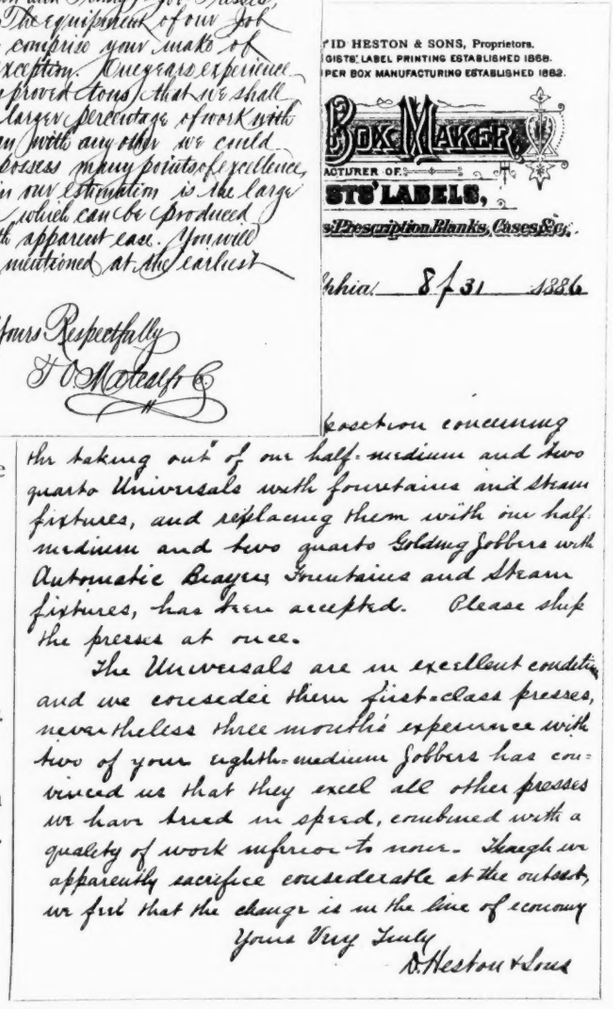
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The Universals are in excellent condition and we consider them first-class presses, nevertheless three months experience with two of your eighth-medium Jobbers has convinced us that they excel all other presses we have used in speed, combined with a quality of work superior to none. Though we apparently sacrifice considerable at the outset, we feel that the change is in the line of economy.

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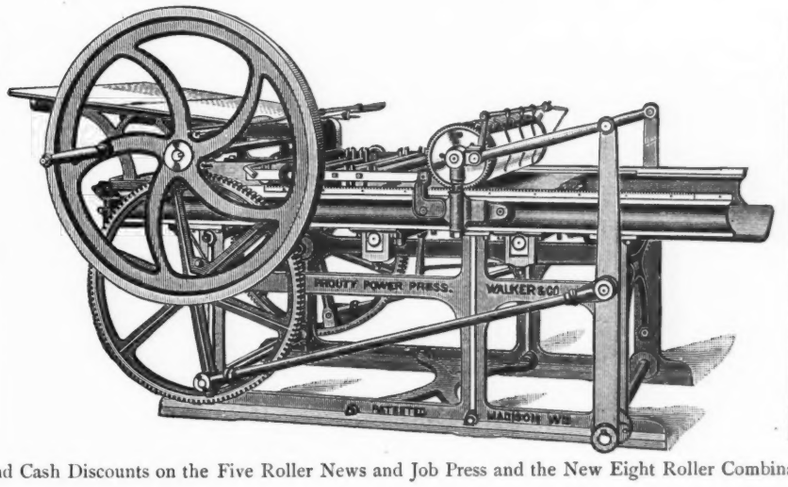
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CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM SALT LAKE CITY.

To the Editor: SALT LAKE CITY, September 4.

Trade has not improved any since my last, some offices being very slack, while others are but little better off. Labor Day was celebrated here on Monday, September 3, in grand style, a parade being part of the day's programme. The procession was headed by the Garfield Beach Band, followed by invited guests in carriages, among whom was Governor West, of the territory. Salt Lake Typographical Union, on account of its being the oldest organization in the territory, took lead of all the unions, headed by its magnificent banner, borne aloft by the stalwart *frame* of Mr. Harry Goodwin, of the *Tribune*, ably supported by the late foremen of the *Herald* and *Tribune*, Messrs. J. E. Evans and E. Sylvester. The printers turned out in a strong body, making an *imposing* appearance, keeping in such good step with the lively strains of music that it must have created a good *impression* on the spectators who lined the streets. After marching and counter-marching for several blocks, the procession headed for the depot of the Utah & Nevada Railway, where the ranks were badly *pied*, and all hands tumbled into the cars as the conductor's "All aboard!" was shouted. After the beach was reached, speeches were made by the governor and others, which were followed by all *sorts* of amusements, boating, and bathing, and ending by a grand ball in the pavilion in the evening.

We think we are *justified* in saying that the printers intended enjoying themselves to the fullest extent, and for that purpose they left their *shooting-sticks* behind, and seemed determined to *stick* to the *rule* of good order and sobriety, so that none of their *forms* would be *locked up*, but that they might *chase* away dull care and the weary hours by *embracing* the opportunity that was thus placed before them. The papers were all out on time, and everything went smoothly.

This is only the initiation of Labor Day, but it is predicted that on next September the display will be more than doubled. The other unions represented were the barbers, tailors, plumbers, painters and decorators, cigarmakers, bricklayers, and stonemasons, all having banners with appropriate mottoes.

J. H. Parry, late of J. H. Parry & Co., has severed his connection with that firm and opened a printers' supply house. O. S. T.

LETTER FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.

To the Editor: ST. JOHN, September 4, 1888.

Since you last heard from me, a new evening paper has made its bow to our citizens. It is named the *Gazette*, and was formerly a weekly. Mr. John Bowes is the publisher. The "sheet" is smaller than the others published here. Over one-half of the "composition" is plate matter. Women are also employed, which is a new thing in our quarters. However, the venture is new, and probably it would not do to be too hard on it at first, but it lacks a good deal, mechanically and otherwise, of those matters which go to make up a spicy newspaper.

Progress is still running as a weekly, and rumor has it that it will eventually become a daily. If so, things will flourish, for a time at least, in the printers' trade around St. John.

Work in the different job departments during the past month has slackened off materially, and a few of the offices find it convenient to give their hands holidays. Newspaper work, however, keeps ahead at full pace, and all hands find plenty to do.

At the last meeting of No. 85, the vote was taken on the "reorganization of the International Typographical Union," or, in other words, on the different questions submitted by the committee. The change is such a sweeping one, and means so much, that it taxed our ablest debaters. The general feeling was that if the International Typographical Union was "formed upon the plan as laid down," it would be death to the small unions, especially to those situated in places where printers ask "What has the Union done for me?" The tax will be too high, and the benefit derived too small, for the outlay. Offices will be created, and the "fortunate occupants" will be the gainers, and not the rank and file. It is a pity that more of the small unions are not represented at the annual meeting, so that the representatives could lay before the delegates from "opulent centers" the hard work and the large amount of adversity that is met in forwarding union principles in out-of-the-way places. It should be the aim of every union printer to weld together our ranks, and also to make the burden of taxation as light as possible. This cannot be done by centralizing and taking away the work that is now in the hands of the different unions, such as looking after the sick, burying the dead, etc. WIDE AWAKE.

CONCENTRATION OF POWER.

To the Editor: COLUMBUS, Ohio, August 30, 1888.

Since the last session of the International Union a great deal has been said about the concentration of power by that body. There seems to be fear in the minds of some persons that men who are selected as delegates will overstep the bounds of propriety and do something that will take certain prerogatives away from local unions and place them in the hands of the International.

Article IV, section 6, of the new International Typographical Union constitution reads as follows:

> The executive officers and the organizers from each district shall constitute an executive council, which body shall have the power of making such temporary legislation in the interim between sessions of the International Union as may be necessary for the welfare of the craft.

The above is the most ultra measure that could have been passed, as it places power exclusively in the hands of a few persons.

Article VI, section 6, reads: "It shall have full power to levy assessments to support strikes, and for all other necessary purposes."

What! If that is not arbitrary power, we would like to know what constitutes ruling at the dictates of one's will; and yet the beneficial sections of this same constitution, which tended to alleviate suffering, provide a decent burial, and establish an insurance branch were considered objectionable, and a protest issued against them.

The following is the vote of Columbus Union, No. 5, on the sections against which protest was made:

> Defraying expenses of delegates by International Typographical Union: For, 31; against, 98.
> Sick-relief fund: For, 21; against, 108.
> Burial fund: For, 25; against, 104.
> Childs-Drexel Endowment Association: For, 57; against, 40.

It will be seen by the above that there was a humane vein running through the late proceedings, which is commendable; and should they meet with defeat it may lead to the enactment of better laws in the future, such as will be indorsed by the fraternity at large.

In the opinion of the writer, the argument against them (the concentration of power and taking away that which belongs alone to local organizations) is not valid; and as strong a reply as can be made to such a deduction is to refer to the sections in the beginning of this article. C. W. T.

FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

To the Editor: BUENOS AIRES, July 29, 1888.

A few more lines from this the rival city of Chicago may be read with interest. As usual, I am compelled to say that business in the metropolis of Argentine is brisk. Printers, lithographers and steel-plate printers have all they can do—indeed have to work overtime to keep up with their orders. A few really good pressmen would have no trouble to find employment here, nor, in fact, would first-class mechanics in all lines of trade, provided they can speak the English and German languages, or a little Spanish, which is easily learned. Our working day consists of nine hours, and overtime is paid from ten to fifty per cent extra. All hands are paid by the month, and can draw on the 15th of each month if they so desire. A good pressman in the United States would consider it a snap to run two presses, as is the rule here, especially as there is very little what he would call "fine work" turned out in this section.

In a few days I will send you the initial number of *El Sud Americano*. It promises to be something a good way above the average, and will be published semi-monthly. It is the first attempt ever made in this

country to publish an illustrated paper which is not lithographed. We have purchased five hundred electrotypes of famous wood-cut engravings, which have appeared in European newspapers from time to time, and also have a large force of process engravers now at work who have produced some very fine cuts, which will appear in due season. The publication will be sixteen pages, and about the size of the London *Graphic*. I have been cutting overlays for the last three weeks, and have a book full of them, some of which are perfect dandies. This is the first chance I have had to throw myself on this class of work in this city, and I want to give the native printers a few good pointers in this line before the appearance of the publication. I wish I had some of my old partners of the Chicago Pressmen's Union down here. I could then depend on them, and have someone that would know how to make a form ready in proper shape. Won't some fellow take a tumble to my suggestion, and strike for a job? There are lots of nice girls down here for those who want a wife. In truth, everything is nice except printing, when it is red hot; but on the whole it is very pleasant ten months out of the twelve.

This city has a large boom at the present time. Large and imposing structures are being erected in all sections, and everything is in a bustle. Every steamer which arrives at this port is loaded with newcomers and adventurers who expect to make a fortune in this new country. People who have money to invest come here from all parts of the world.

The North Americans in the Argentine Republic celebrated the Fourth of July by giving a grand banquet and ball, and patriotic sentiments and speeches were indulged in.

A large delegation of Brazilian editors recently visited us for the purpose of fostering a better and more kindly feeling among the editors of Brazil and the Argentine Republic. Everyone connected with the press has been welcomed to their deliberations, and several banquets have also been given. In fact, they have had a good time, and fulfilled their mission to the letter. They evidently believe as others do that in union there is power, and have gone home apparently satisfied with the result of their mission.

The new building for the *Compania Sud Americano de Billettos de Banco* will be finished in eight months, when the company will have the finest building of the kind on the Southern Continent. They also intend to put in some of the best and most modern machinery the market can produce, and at present have a 150-horse power engine and other machinery awaiting the completion of the structure, which is an imposing and substantial one. The pressroom is commodious and well lighted, and in hot weather can be thoroughly ventilated.

I am positive American manufacturers of printing machines and printing material can find a good market here for their productions, provided they will let the people know what they have to sell, what it will cost, what it will do, and what it looks like.

M. A. MILLER.

TYPOGRAPHICAL DISPLAYS ON LABOR DAY.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, September 4, 1888.

The printers of this city made a magnificent display in the Labor Day parade yesterday, and the members of the several typographical unions that turned out in the splendid procession may well be proud of the occasion and the commendations that were bestowed upon them as they marched through Park Row, Printing House Square, and other localities largely devoted to the newspaper, publishing, and printing interests.

The printing trades section—Gregory Weinstein, marshal, and M. A. O'Brien, aide—came first in line in the division assigned to the printing and kindred industries. Typographical Union No. 7 (German printers) held the position of honor in that section. Their flags and banners were all red. They carried several, such as: "We wish eight hours a day," and "Workmen, organize!" in English, and half a dozen others in German.

Newspaper Printers' Union No. 1 and the bookbinders marched behind them. Then came the employés of the Jewish *Volks Zeitung*. They carried a banner upon which in English and Hebrew were inscribed the words: "We work for the only Jewish labor paper in the city." Then came "Big Six." The next section was made up of unions under the command of John J. Finn, and Simon Gompers, aide, and Typographical Union No. 6, as might be expected, was the leader of this section. The printers marched like veterans, and really carried off the honors of the day. No finer-looking lot of men have been seen in a trades' parade for many years. The secretary's chapel was first. Then in order came the *Press*, *Daily News*, *Sun* and *Evening Sun*, carrying sunflowers as *boutonnières*, and the *Star* chapels.

One of the prettiest banners in the procession was that carried by the *Star* chapel, recently presented to the printers by one of their friends and admirers. When the *Star* men were passing postoffice station B, the letter-carriers gave three rousing cheers for the *Star* and Gunther K. Ackerman, a popular compositor. The applause was kept up loud and long, and was still echoing when the next section came along. The *Star* men acknowledged the cheers by doffing their hats, and a general smile of satisfaction went through the ranks.

The *Star* boys came in for the most attention of any in the division. The Independent Drum Corp, of which that old and favorably known printer, Terrence J. Gill, the champion bass drummer, is a member, was at their head. Mr. Gill's heart was, no doubt, in his basso profundo stick, from the way he wielded it. He had the right of line in the band, and he had the right of way so far as his drumstick reached. His drum is a veteran of the war and is riddled with bullets, but yet is able to stand the pounding of many more parades.

Behind the *Star* chapel marched the *Herald*, *Standard*, *World*, *Morning Journal*, *Times*, *Catholic News*, Concord Printing Company, *Police Gazette* and *New York Weekly* chapels. The *Police Gazette* had half a dozen boys dressed like policemen, and Mr. Fox provided six carriages for his female employés to ride in. The lady members of the typographical union also rode in carriages.

Brooklyn Typographical Union, No. 98, bearing beautiful banners with appropriate and striking inscriptions, made a splendid appearance.

Empire City Pressmen's Union, No. 34, Newspaper Pressmen's Association, and Diamond Association of Typefounders presented an appearance that won deserving approval.

The typographical unions in New Jersey appeared in the parades that were witnessed at Jersey City, Hoboken, Trenton, Newark, Paterson and New Brunswick. In all the processions that took place in New York State the printers were well represented. Albany Typographical Union, No. 4, made a fine display.

PRINTER-JOURNALIST.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

To the Editor: LOUISVILLE, September 6, 1888.

I cannot report any general improvement in the printing business here, although several offices show some change for the better compared to a month ago. Yesterday was the opening day of our Fall Jubilee. Such decorations and illuminations have never been seen here before. There was a procession, said to be five miles in length, made up of floats representing different branches of trade, which was calculated to make the city appear to the fifty thousand strangers an out-and-out metropolis. Moore & Stark, wholesale paper dealers, were conspicuous by having what was conceded to be one of the finest displays in the procession.

The Trades and Labor Assembly celebrated "Labor Day" last Monday with a most successful picnic at National Park. An endeavor was made to have a parade, but it failed owing to the lack of interest which is being shown in labor organizations in this locality at present. The proceeds from the picnic are to be used in establishing a public library, the United States Government having made this assembly the depository for this district of all public documents.

The colored people of this vicinity have shown a commendable spirit by encouraging the publication of a monthly magazine called *Our Women and Children*. Rev. W. J. Simmons is editor, and George A. Brown superintendent of the printing department.

The *Southern Trade Gazette* has at last appeared from the press of the F. C. Nunemacher Co. It is very ably edited and handsomely printed, and will appear hereafter at regular monthly intervals.

Mr. William T. Langtry, superintendent of Jno. P. Morton & Co's large printing establishment, has been up on the lakes recuperating for the past three weeks. The venerable head of the above named firm,

Mr. Jno. P. Morton, was thought to be dying about a week ago, but is now considered out of immediate danger. His firm has been one of the largest school-book publishing houses in the country for years.

The Comstock-Branham Printing Company has been changed to the Branham Printing Company, owing to the retirement of Mr. O. E. Comstock. They are located at 1043 West Market street. Mr. T. A. Branham is president, and Mr. B. P. Branham vice-president and treasurer.

Mr. Lew. B. Brown, editor of the *Labor Record*, has recovered from his late severe illness sufficiently to be at his desk again. He is fast making the *Record* one of the liveliest labor papers in the country.

Charlton, Roth & Co. is the title of a new firm of printers and publishers lately formed here. The *Progressive Age* is one of their publications, which is devoted principally to the whisky and tobacco interests, in which there is a very wide field here.

Mr. E. C. Colgan, late editor of the Elizabethtown *News*, has changed his base of operations and is now what is termed a "money devil," as well as the editor of the Pineville *Messenger*.

The Allmond-Morrow Company have succeeded far beyond their brightest expectations, and will shortly add a cylinder press or two to their equipment.

Mr. E. S. Tuley, for twenty years assistant postmaster, has at last found it necessary to stand aside and make room for some one more in accord with the present administration. He is now devoting all his time and attention to the Rogers-Tuley Company, of which he is president.

"A perfect picture" was the expression heard from every one of Mr. Elisha F. Rychen's many friends while casting their optics upon the handsome full-page engraving of that gentleman which appeared in the last number of THE INLAND PRINTER. Having seen the photograph from which it was produced, I am in a position to say that it comes very near making the photograph ashamed of itself.

Mr. Ad. Dryer, with George H. Morrill & Co., paid us a visit Monday.

Mr. C. W. Battell, of Sheldon Collins, Son & Co., was in town last week.

Bob Reed, of the Queen City Ink Company, was also here, calling on his friends.

C. F. T.

SOME WORDS ABOUT AN UNHOLY ALLIANCE.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, August 25, 1888.

The tendency of certain industries and commercial enterprises to enter into what is now known as "combinations," for the purpose of increasing and keeping up the price of their products or wares, by such methods as checking the volume of manufactures, or, by the intimidation of smaller factories or dealers, continues to develop as the months come and go. The coal trust, the mineral and vegetable oil trusts, iron, sugar, coffee, dressed meats, oatmeal, flour, wrapping paper, envelope and other combinations have been supplemented by a typefounders' combination, and later still a newspaper advertising trust. How far trusts and combinations and pools shall be allowed to grow is a matter for grave consideration. Already the manifestations of the evil results to the people at large have become so apparent, that men, untrammeled by influences exerted by these modern octopuses of destruction, are awake to full realization of the dangers consequent upon the extension and growth of these agencies, not only in relation to the moral effect on the public mind, but also to the harmful demoralization which comes to the manufactures and commerce of the country. Congress is now appealed to, that, by law, the creation and nurture of the trust may be effectually arrested. The people at large, too, begin to realize seriously that the time has come for earnest and aggressive action in opposing this fattening and selfishly enriching element in its scheme of further development and aggrandizement.

The printer, traditionally patient, conservative and long-suffering, has been brought to appreciate somewhat the vicious results of this "trust," "combine" or "pool" system (call it by what name you will) in its relation and effect on himself, his business and plant. A year or two ago an association of typefounders and printers-supply men throughout the United States was organized, ostensibly as it was said, for the better acquaintance of one with the other, for establishing a uniform system of prices and discounts, counsel as to improved methods of granting credit, and other minor purposes, not relevant to the matter of this writing. For some time previous to the formation of this society, a demoralized state of things largely obtained from an indiscriminate scale of discounts. One founder would offer 25 per cent off, another 33⅓ and others 45 per cent to 50 per cent. It will be freely admitted that this condition of business prejudiced the interest alike of buyer and seller; and particularly so when many in the greedy desire for business sold type and material to the amateur and the impecunious master printer with the same low concessions from the list as were allowed to the experienced and responsible purchaser. Still greater prejudice to the interests of the trade came from the encouragement by those slack methods to the creation of small offices beyond actual need, whose existence soon led to a wild rush for business and consequent detriment to healthy and legitimate competition.

So far then as the efforts of this organization could be directed to correction of these abuses, to an honest improvement of methods of buying and selling, to careful discrimination as to how a prompt return for goods sold could be had without use of legal process or the aid of blighting chattel mortgage—so far no one can withhold earnest and grateful approbation. But it is the unjust assumption by this association of the principles and character of the "combination" system against which the writer and a number of employing printers enter vigorous protest.

On May 1, 1888, the announcement went forth that after this date the price of body type, leads, slugs, brass rule, etc., would be advanced about 10 per cent. Every foundry in the combination was compelled to make this declaration; and all gave as a reason for the increase, that raw material had so largely appreciated in value that, unless an advance was charged, type would be sold without profit. It is an ungracious position to deny an assertion of such apparent sincerity as this one of the typefounders. Deny it we must, and in contradiction of the assertion we say, there has not existed, and certainly does not now exist, any shadow of excuse for their action. And this conclusion is formed from special presumptions in the case, a conclusion, too, strengthened by a knowledge and experience which will need some weightier degree of force on the other side to weaken it. At no time within the year immediately preceding the advance, if indeed any way near to the time set for increasing the price, has the market for lead, tin, antimony or copper ranged so high as to justify the imposition of an additional 10 per cent on then existing prices. From trustworthy sources, undoubtedly the most reliable, and from people having complete knowledge of the state of the market, it has been learned that antimony was uniform at 14 cents; lead averaged 5 to 5½ cents; tin, wild and unsteady, owing to a corner in France and England, running from 28 to 38 cents in this market. Tin alone was the ingredient the price of which was artificially higher just previous to May 1. It remained so but a few weeks. Scarcely had the proclamation of higher prices been issued when tin dropped to its normal range. Has the extra tax on type been remitted? No!

Consider now the proportional quantities of the ingredients used in the preparation of type metal. The best formula of today is: to 100 parts lead there is added 35 parts antimony, 15 of tin and 4 *per cent* of copper. It is not difficult to see how small an effect on the whole value of the mixture any fluctuation in price of tin would have. Tin is relatively the smallest factor of the whole. Nothing need be said about the addition of old type metal which every typefounder uses to a greater or less extent. It can be had for almost nothing, and tends to still cheapen the cost of the raw material.

The making of type owes more to nice and accurate mechanisms employed than to any personal skill of the typefounder. It is in the use of the geometrical precision of his machinery which gives him advantage over crude methods of manufacture; and in this application of machinery to produce goods at the lowest cost lies the great advantage of increased profit. The generally healthy condition of the printers trade; the larger demands for type and additions to plant; the improved commercial credit of men engaged in printing and publishing; the steadiness in general values, the continued conservative and quiet aspect of the labor market, so far as related to our trade—

these and the reasons submitted in a preceding paragraph make it apparent that the manufacture of type had for years been carried forward with a degree of confidence and a fair resulting profit.

Typefounders will reply at once that we do not know what we are writing about; that it is none of our business what their profits are, or whether a profit is made at all. Perhaps not; and they certainly would be justified in resenting uncalled for espionage or meddling with the internal affairs of their establishments. It is assumed, however, that the presentation of a few facts exhibiting the cost and methods of making type — which facts have been derived from authoritative sources, and, moreover, have become publicly known — will not be considered as impertinent, nor as trespassing on well-settled rights and privileges. Take for example one hundred pounds of nonpareil. It costs to make this quantity:

For casting	4.67½
" breaking	1.60
" rubbing	7.40
" setting	2.50
" dressing	3.96
" sundry charges	5.00
Cost of labor	25.13½
*For metal	12.00
	37.13½
Manufacturers' profit 20 per cent	7.43
	44.56½

This hundred pounds of nonpareil, after liberal charges and profits had been paid, could be sold for $44.56½. Before the 1st of May, 1888, the printer has had to pay $58.00—$13.43½ over the total cost of production, with 20 per cent added for profit. Today he must pay $64.00 for the same one hundred pounds of nonpareil—profit increased from $13.43 to $19.43. And this in spite of the fact that labor is not a whit higher, and the metal market steady at a minimum ruling rate. Can anyone reasonably defend this monopoly profit—a profit literally choked out of the printer every time he buys a hundred pounds of nonpareil? What applies to this specific example applies also to the whole range of the present price list.

Space does not allow further remark just here. The field is wide for argument, and would lead to a discussion of the relative cost of labor in this and other countries, and how far this factor influences the selling charges of the typefounder; what effect the prevailing agitation for lower taxes and duties on material would have on the cost of the finished product, as specifically regulated by the bill recently passed in the house of representatives. It is hoped, Mr. Editor, some space in a future issue of THE INLAND PRINTER will be reserved for a continuance of this particular phase of the question.

It is not a difficult matter to impress an intelligent man with the fact that for years, as has been said, a healthy and vigorous business has been the ruling quality of the trade throughout the country, from which money has been made and a surplus established. No one has heard of the failure or bankruptcy of a typefounder; in truth, the record does not exhibit such a disaster as ever happening. Typefounders, as compared with printers, are rich men. They accumulate property, real and personal, and all will eventually reach the plane of wealth enjoyed by a Bruce.

This position of the typefounders is an unfortunate one. It is hardly good policy for them to assimilate with the corsairs and plunderers who have built up the trust system—coal barons, oil kings, and others like them, who have, by means of trusts, manipulated corporations and partnerships to the oppression of the people and in defiance of the power of the state. The fact is clear, no matter what obscuring form or name may hide it, a trust, a combination or a pool has been established to oppress the printers of the country. The length of this paper precludes further discussion of this point now, or the production of further proof to substantiate the position set out. One other point remains to be considered in this relation. While a uniform rate of discount is of general advantage to all in its application to orders of average limit, there ought to be some larger concessions allowed to the reputable and pecuniarily responsible printer who buys great quantities of type; especially so where from five hundred to one thousand pounds of type of the second class is bought, such as antiques, ionics, gothics, and so on, for in this class of type the cost of production is materially less than that of body type of the standard sizes. But the printer must pay for them at job-font rates, a price outrageously out of proportion to the real value, or as compared with ordinary body type from nonpareil upward. Such a rule is opposed to all well-settled business custom, if exception be made of the great "trusts" and those under their control. Why follow the example of those robbers? Why tax the art whose productions and whose benefits inure to a healthy and prosperous people, physically and intellectually, as much so as do the bread and the meat of every-day life. The drift is in the wrong direction. Tax luxuries, but let the necessaries be free from the burden of uncalled-for taxation.

An argument of the typefounders in support of their advance of price has been this: This increase in cost of type augments by so much the value of your plant. Whether to think of its author as a fool and an idiot, or that a big joke was attempted, leads to a difficulty of decision in one's mind. The inclination, however, is to adjudge the father of such an argument to be a fool. How can one in buying today five hundred pounds of pica at 42 cents add to the value of five hundred pounds bought previously at 38 cents? Every printer knows what the value of his type and material would be at forced sale; or, if he does not, let him take the opinion of his banker should he be obliged to exhibit his resources preliminary to obtaining a loan.

In the West a pride has heretofore been taken in our independence. Among other industries we have been gratified to see typefounding take high place, and equal, if not outrank, the older establishments of the East. In design, quality of metal, cheapness of product, this branch of manufacture has attained a high degree of excellence. By healthy competition and discriminating judgment it has grown to a stature of competency and vigor rivaling their competitors at home and abroad. Now they have sacrificed their independence by blindly following after that fallacy which joins them to the idols of those trusts and combinations which seem to spring up from the earth about us. They have lost the confidence of their best friends—all for the added gain of a few dollars obtained by the false pretense of a necessity, which, it has been shown, never had existence nor a just claim for creation, the hypocritical "regretful" circular of the 1st of May ultimo to the contrary notwithstanding.

LAZARUS.

* This figure is given by one of the best informed practical typefounders; but from other sources it is learned $8 would be nearer the mark.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests, granted during the past month, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D.C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

ISSUE OF AUGUST 7, 1888.

387,500—Printing press. D. I. Eckerson, assignor of half to G. B. Wright, Worcester, N. Y.

387,249—Printing machine, Cylinder. O. A. Nash, Newark, N. J.

ISSUE OF AUGUST 14, 1888.

387,706—Copyholder. E. A. Bennett, Weston, W. Va.

387,647—Printers' ink-roller. F. E. Lang, Anger, Germany.

387,768—Printing machine, Sheet-delivery apparatus for. C. B. Cottrell, Stonington, Conn.

ISSUE OF AUGUST 21, 1888.

388,224—Printers' galley. F. Schley, Brooklyn, N. Y.

388,099—Printing blocks. Composition for polychromatic. W. G. & R. A. A. White, Anerly, County of Surry, England.

388,038—Printing machines, Feed-guide for. J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass.

288,050—Printing machines, Operating mechanism for type beds of cylinder. C. Kahler & L. E. Brookes, assignors to themselves and J. J. Kahler, Chicago, Ill.

388,031—Printing roller machine, Hand. J. E. Eirmann, St. Louis, Mo.

ISSUE OF AUGUST 28, 1888.

388,680—Printing machines, Inking apparatus for. R. M. Hoe & D. Weckerlin, New York and Brooklyn, assignors to R. & P. S. Hoe, S. D. Tucker and H. T. Mead, New York, N. Y., M. S. Hoe executrix of said R. M. Hoe.

DURING 1887, 670 newspapers, weeklies and monthlies were published at Vienna, showing an increase of nearly one hundred over the preceding year. Of the dailies, only one, the *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung*, is published three times a day; most of the other dailies publish a morning and an evening edition.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. H. M., Buenos Aires, asks: Can you tell me if there is a press made in the United States for steel and copper plate printing which inks and wipes the plate?

Answer.—We know of no such press.

B. F. C., Richmond, Indiana, asks: Are there any technical works on the subject of zinc-etching or other methods of process engraving, and is there any firm in Chicago making a specialty of such supplies?

Answer.—Yes. Fuchs & Lang, of 273 Dearborn street, have just issued a valuable work on these subjects. They can also furnish all the supplies referred to.

M. G. Q., Huntington, Quebec: Can you name the cause of column rules rising in a form that is well justified and locked up even, and can you give a remedy therefor?

Answer.—It is almost impossible to give an invariable remedy, because what may succeed in one instance will not succeed in another. A great deal depends on the judgment and resources of the pressman. If other means fail, let our correspondent, after the form has been planed down and locked up on the bed of the press, slacken the footquoins a little and tighten the side ones.

A. W. C., Somerville, Massachusetts, asks: Can you give me an approximate estimate of the amount of capital and labor that finds employment in the printing business in the United States?

Answer.—The only data available for an answer to this inquiry is to be found in the report on the Tenth Census (1880), Volume III, relating to manufactures. On pages 12 and 13 of this volume will be found the following statement in regard to printing, publishing, and lithographing:

Inquiries.	Printing and Publishing.	Lithographing.
Number of establishments	3,467	167
Capital	$62,983,704	$4,501,825
Employes, males above 16	45,880	3,641
" females above 15	6,759	308
" children and youths	5,839	373
Amount of wages paid during year	$30,531,657	$2,307,302
Value of materials used	$32,460,395	$2,755,264
Value of products	$90,780,341	$6,912,338

It is quite likely that there is also some printing done in connection with businesses that are reported in the census under the following titles: Electroplating, engraving, stereotyping, and electrotyping; but there is no way of determining afforded by the census report.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

GHOSTS OF THE OLD PRINTERS.

BY BEDFORD LENO, LONDON, ENGLAND.

I SELDOM pass through Cheapside without indulging in the habit I have acquired of calling up ghosts. Those of Milton, Pope and Caxton are sure to present themselves, and I see them each and all, or fancy I see them, not as spirits are said to appear, but in the flesh, and in garments similar to those they wore while living. I have nothing to do with the two former, but a deal to do with the latter. Here he is, dressed as a city apprentice—yes, the apprentice of an affluent city mercer. Printing was then unknown, and by Caxton undreamed of. Whenever I stroll into the neighborhood of Westminster Abbey the same ghost presents itself, but the ghost has aged considerably, and is clothed in totally different garments. This ghost has a careworn appearance, and has the stain of one who has spent much time in a warmer climate than our own. In the interval that has passed, ghost number one has grown into ghost number two. Let us ask ourselves how that time has been spent. Free trade was undreamed of in those days; each nation had its wall of protective duties, and those who wanted things of foreign manufacture had to pay for them. Smuggling was thus made a paying business, and it was into this that Caxton, after the expiration of his term of apprenticeship, entered. Ships moved slowly in those days, and traveling by sea dipped into the traveler's pocket deeply. Still, it paid to travel if, by doing so, you could run the gauntlet with a cargo of foreign silks. Do not be alarmed, my friends, nor charge me with being the author of what some may be inclined to characterise as a gross libel against a person whom we all reverence. In the first place, translate "smuggling" into "trade," and next, attribute the charge, if charge it be, to Mr. Charles Knight. Smuggling, in those days, was considered a legitimate mode of "beating your neighbor." The stakes played for were high, and the risk on either side considerable. So little discredit was attached to this mode of trading that we find, for a considerable portion of the said interval, Caxton was recognized as a fit and proper person to negotiate in international affairs. Whether the practice was an absolutely honorable one or not I will not stay to argue. That it was one that sharpened the wits of those engaged in it, and materially added to their stock of knowledge, may be taken for granted. When I meet the elder ghost in Westminster, and mark the lines that years of thought and activity, dread of failure and responsibility have wrought on that once smoothly-chiseled face, I never fail to realize the cares and anxieties that have molded the first ghost into that which flits about the abbey precincts. The premises once occupied by Caxton have long since disappeared, and on a portion of its site a fashionable hotel towers, the remaining portion having been thrown into the broad highway yclept Victoria street. Despite of the change, however, I gaze at its upper story windows and see faces looking down upon me—ghostly faces it is true—that belong to Caxton and his "merry men." Gray friars and black monks in ghostly shape move to and fro around and about me, and Wynkyn de Worde mutters audibly his intention of borrowing "friars" and "monks" for technical use to signify the want and surcharge of the coloring matter necessary to printing. Then it sirikes me that either the said Wynkyn de Worde, Caxton or Pynson were adepts at such borrowings from their surroundings, and I recall to my memory "chapel," "father of the chapel," "companionship," "companions," and many others, several of which have now become obsolete.

I see these ghosts fitting up their first press, the sections of which they have just received from a carpenter hard by. It has been copied from a drawing that Caxton had caused to be made while the vision of its prototype, the property of the inventors of printing, was fresh in his memory. When finished, a trial of its working powers is made. It does not give satisfaction, and the old-time printers, master and men, wear an air of disappointment. The impression is both slurred and uneven, and the remedies for these faults have yet to be thought out. The carriage on which the type rests is at fault, and a stone bedding is suggested. Forthwith I see the ghost of De Worde hurrying off to the nearest stoneyard with a string of measurement—yes, going along like Wynkyn—and then returning, accompanied by a workman bearing the object of his message.

These ghosts are not those of ordinary workmen. They possess learning—a deal of learning, considering how scarce a commodity it was at the time in which they lived—for was not one of them, at least, an author as well as a typographer? Scholarship is still a necessity of the printing business, but not to the same extent as formerly.

The stone bedding answers admirably; it is removable, and can be easily packed. It has, moreover, a smooth surface, which is not easily disturbed. It may seem a crude method of getting over the difficulty nowadays, but we are not living in the age of Caxton, be it remembered, and without we are prepared to make allowances for the long years of experiences that have filled the interval, we shall fail to do justice to these early printers. Planed iron beds were then unknown, and level surfaces, now so easily acquired, were of difficult attainment.

Printing being a new art, the curiosity of both learned and unlearned is more than usually stirred, and one after the other I see the ghosts of literary celebrities, ecclesiastics, ministers of state and members of the aristocracy threading the tortuous streets that, in those early days, filled in the abbey precincts.

The old story that gave Faust the credit of having dealings with the evil one had reached this country, and, from evil design or otherwise, had firmly attached itself to Caxton and his assistants. It is possible that the starting of the story might have been traced to ecclesiastical sources and its propagation to lay scribes whose means of obtaining a livelihood the new art threatened.

No craft or deception was practiced by the first English printer. He did not, as his foreign predecessors are said to have done, attempt

to palm his work off as the production of the pen; still, it is easy to realize that he was looked upon by those whose interests he threatened to destroy as a deadly enemy.

I see the ghosts of the then rising generation staring at him as he passes by, with awe and astonishment, and hear men of more than ordinary intelligence discussing the future of the new arts, as a half century ago I heard men discuss the introduction of locomotives, and can realize the scorn and the hatred in regard to Caxton and mechanical writing by what I saw and heard when Stevenson threatened the coaching and other kindred trades. I was then living at the "Chequers," on one of England's chief roads, over which more than a hundred stage coaches traveled daily, and the intensity of hatred and the extreme bitterness of feeling I saw displayed still haunt my memory. I remember how coachmen, guards, stablemen, landlords, their wives and servants, pikemen, and even road-scrapers, turned prophets, and how all their prophecies were subsequently upset, and I have over and over again asked myself whether the revolutionary art of printing was not heralded in England as in Germany with kindred hatred and kindred prophecies, to be falsified like those of a later date.

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large piece of the cotton, carefully round off the ragged edges, and dip it in the bronze (slightly shaking back the superfluous powder that may adhere), then apply to the work, gently going over all the printed portions until covered, and the cotton pad slips along more easily; then increase the pressure and briskness of motion in rubbing over the work for a few seconds, as if polishing, and the desired effect is readily produced. In a word, brilliant and even work is accomplished by the method stated, and the efficacy of a little lively rubbing.

Bronze powder is usually put on with too great a pressure; this causes blue and unsightly marks on the paper or card. Then, again, there are badly compounded bronzes, with apparent good color, which will produce a like result, no matter how carefully they may be applied. Such a quality should be cast aside, as it will become tarnished in a short time.

In using bronze powder with a cotton pad, too much should not be taken up at a time, as an over quantity tends to irritate and crowd that portion which has adhered to the printed part of the work—thus leaving an unpolished surface, as well as causing a large waste of powder. Neither should the fingers be allowed to touch the printed parts, before or after bronzing; nor should too much of the work be allowed to remain piled up, or be set in a damp place, for both will cause damage by tarnishing the work.

To maintain the primitive brilliancy of a well-working job, fresh cotton pads should be used from time to time, as continued use of any one of them contracts dampness and dirt, which are detrimental. Occasional rubbing off of the form with a rag dipped in benzine, will also assist in keeping up brilliancy.—*American News Reporter.*

BRITISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF PAPER, ETC.

The annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom with foreign countries and British possessions for 1887 has been published, with comparative statistics for the four previous years. We present our readers with figures covering the whole of the period mentioned—the last five years. In giving, however, the total quantities and values of the imports and exports of paper and materials for paper making there is a want of distinctive classification. Full tabulated statements are published of the trade done with the principal countries and the various articles specified, but it is impossible to tell from the totals given the precise relation one year with another of any particular quality of paper—whether an increase has been met with or a falling off sustained. Much of the value, therefore, is lost that would otherwise attach if the various grades were particularized in the totals.

IMPORTS.

Paper and pasteboards of all kinds (except hangings):

1883	cwts.	1,160,104	£1,245,861
1884		1,447,335	1,493,446
1885		1,385,634	1,364,269
1886		1,520,741	1,487,421
1887		1,684,752	1,572,578

The force of the preceding remarks will be evident in the collective classification of "paper and pasteboards of all kinds," as the trade are unable to obtain anything like a correct idea as to the true values, owing to the fluctuation in quantities of the various grades that constitute the whole. Taking the figures as they are given, it will be noticed that our imports under the above heading have increased year by year, 1885 excepted, and taking the average values per cwt., omitting fractions, we find in 1883 the price was £1 1s. 5d., and in 1887 18s. 4d., showing a considerable fall in values.

Paper hangings:

1883	cwts.	11,689	£40,273
1884		6,851	43,698
1885		8,463	49,796
1886		6,535	38,800
1887		7,118	45,878

A noticeable feature in connection with hangings is that the price in 1883 averaged about £3 per ton and last year £6. Our foreign competitors have evidently learned the lesson that improved quality is a great aid to a profitable trade.

Rags (linen and cotton) for paper making:

1883	tons,	28,543	£401,922
1884		36,233	487,866
1885		35,470	466,928
1886		36,604	455,741
1887		38,273	466,167

With the exception of 1883 there has not been much difference in the total imports of rags. There is a reduction, however, in values, the average price in 1883 being £14 1s. 7d., and last year £13 3s. 7d. This depreciation tallies with the quotations for the home market, and what everybody says is for once correct: "Rags are cheaper."

Esparto and other materials:

1883	tons,	288,549	£1,943,732
1884		260,544	1,638,564
1885		299,100	1,789,904
1886		312,814	1,724,213
1887		339,769	1,806,085

Merely glancing at the figures, one is led to believe that our imports of esparto have increased. This acceptation, however, must not be taken definitely, as the difference in price tends to show that "other materials" have to be taken into consideration. Wood pulp, for instance, is included under the above heading. The average price in 1883 was £6 14s. 8d. per ton, and last year £5 6s. 3d. But while esparto is classed with "other materials," it is impossible to make any useful comparison as regards a rise or fall in value.

EXPORTS.

Paper of all kinds (except hangings):

1883	cwts.	597,923	£1,284,862
1884		670,760	1,374,392
1885		733,110	1,428,326
1886		738,249	1,355,797
1887		765,920	1,332,872

Taking "all kinds" the above figures show a steady increase, though prices have fluctuated somewhat. The average value per cwt. in 1883 was £2 2s. 11d., and last year only £1 14s. 9d.; so that last year's paper was "cheaper than ever."

Paper hangings:

1883	cwts.	57,313	£159,859
1884		58,300	157,502
1885		55,742	153,821
1886		53,345	144,950
1887		55,175	147,641

Very little difference is noticeable, the average value per cwt. being slightly higher in 1883. Evidently, therefore, the increase in higher priced imported hangings, commented upon elsewhere, is caused by an appreciative home trade.

Rags and other materials:

1883	tons,	51,293	£502,851
1884		60,924	562,903
1885		49,585	421,667
1886		49,255	383,406
1887		59,199	458,267

In 1884 and last year, the quantities of rags (with other materials included) show a considerable increase. There is a wide difference in prices, the average rate per ton in 1883 being £9 16s. 3d., and in 1887 £7 14s. 9d.

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN GOODS.

Under this heading come our re-exports. Paper of all kinds (except hangings):

1883	cwts.	49,526	£76,620
1884		51,467	78,785
1885		54,318	79,012
1886		71,829	89,882
1887		66,156	77,025

It is noticeable that exports of British paper have steadily increased year by year, and last year the quantity exported was greater than former years by 27,670 cwt.

Rags and other materials:

1883	tons,	11,561	£121,992
1884		26,498	274,664
1885		28,708	305,855
1886		35,123	358,893
1887		38,017	358,234

The classification not being the same as our imports, it is impossible to make comparison in prices and the difference resulting from goods imported and re-exported; but from recent statistics brought under our notice, a good margin was shown to be in favor of the British dealer.—*Paper Trade Review.*

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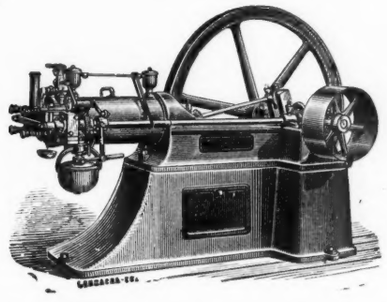
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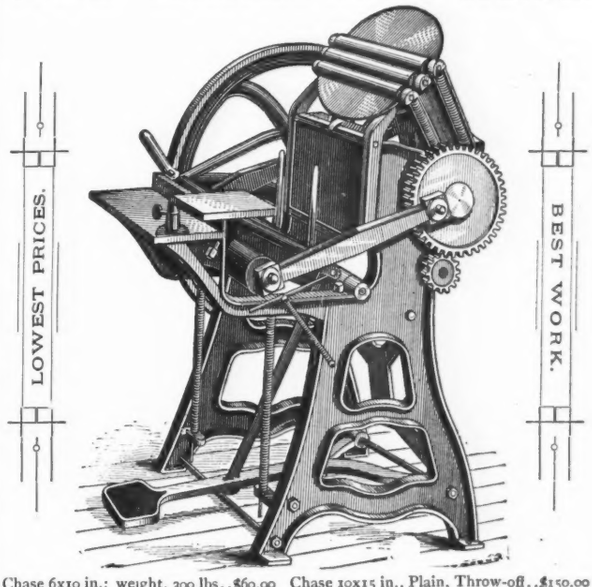
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St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

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Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co., The, New London, Conn.; New York office, 26 and 27 Tribune building; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general western agents, Chicago.

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 306 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Cranston, J. H., Norwich, Conn., manufacturer of The Cranston patent improved steam-power printing presses, all sizes.

Duplex Printing Press Co. The Cox duplex, web and country presses, Battle Creek, Mich.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe St., Chicago.

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Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe St., Chicago.

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Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago, electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.

Campbell & Co., 59 and 61 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Drach, Chas. A., & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets (Globe-Democrat Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and stereotypers.

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Ostrander, J. W., manufacturer of electrotype machinery, 77–79 Jackson street, Chicago.

ENGRAVERS.

Benedict, Geo. H., & Co., relief plate engravers, photo, wax and wood processes. Maps a specialty. 177 Clark street, Chicago.

ENGRAVINGS.

Greenleaf, Jno. G., 7 and 9 Warren street, New York, electrotypes of illustrations for books, magazines, juvenile and religious publications.

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Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pennsylvania. Write for circulars and information.

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Robinson, C. E., & Bro., 710 Sansom street, Philadelphia; 27 Beekman street, New York; 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 198 South Clark street, Chicago.

Thalmann, B., St. Louis Printing Ink Works, 2115 to 2121 Singleton street; office, 210 Olive street, St. Louis, Missouri.

Wilson (W. D.) Printing Ink Co., Limited, 140 William street, S. E. cor. Fulton st., New York.

JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Colt's Armory and Universal Printing and Embossing Presses, 143 Nassau street, New York. John Thomson. 154 Monroe st., Chicago.

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Noyes, P. A., & Co., Rival paper cutter, Mystic River, Conn.

Ostrander, J. W., agent for Dooley paper cutter, 77–79 Jackson street, Chicago.

Paragon Cutting Machines, Edward L. Miller, manufacturer, 328 Vine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sanborn, Geo. H., & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

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Toronto Type Foundry, J. T. Johnston, 80–82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

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THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.—Continued.

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Toronto Type Foundry, J. T. Johnston, 80–82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

Wesel, F., & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

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Bingham & Runge, 74 Frankfort street, Cleveland, O., printers' rollers and composition.

Bingham's Son, Samuel, 296 Dearborn street, Chicago. The *Standard* and the *Durable*.

Buckie, John, Jr., & Co., 421 Dearborn street, Chicago.

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Toronto Type Foundry, J. T. Johnston, 80–82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

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Sanborn, Geo. H., & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

Toronto Type Foundry, J. T. Johnston, 80–82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

STEREOTYPE OUTFIT.

M. J. Hughes, 10 Spruce street, New York. Inventor and manufacturer of conical screw quoins.

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Allison & Smith, Franklin Type Foundry, 168 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Baltimore Type Foundry, Chas. J. Cary & Co., proprietors, 116 East Bank Lane, Baltimore, Md.

Boston Type Foundry, 104 Milk street, Boston, Mass. John K. Rogers, manager.

Cincinnati Type Foundry, The, 201 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Collins & McLeester Type Foundry, The, 705 Jayne street, Philadelphia, Alex. McLeester, proprietor; Eugene H. Munday, business manager.

Conners' Sons, James, Centre, Reed and Duane streets, New York.

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Great Western Type Foundry, S. A. Pierce, manager, 324 West Sixth street, Kansas City, Mo.

Illinois Typefounding Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Lindsay (A. W.) Type Foundry (formerly R. & J. & A. W. Lindsay, of 75 Fulton street), now 76 Park Place, New York.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Manhattan Type Foundry, manufacturers of printers' novelties, 198 William St., New York.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago; Minneapolis and San Francisco.

Mills, J. H., & Co., Washington Type Foundry, Nos. 314-316 Eighth street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Minnesota Type Foundry Co., F. S. Verbeck, manager, 72 East Fifth street, St. Paul, Minn.

Newton Copper Type Co. (for copper-facing type only), 14 Frankfort street, New York.

Palmer & Rey, Foundry and Head Office, San Francisco; Branches, Los Angeles, Cal., and Portland, Ore. A large and complete stock of types, presses and printers' material kept at each of our branch houses. Our stock in San Francisco is the largest west of Chicago. Goods sold at Eastern prices and terms.

Ryan Co., The John, S. W. cor. South and German streets, Baltimore, Md.

Starr, T. W., & Son, 324 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Toronto Type Foundry. Point system. 80–82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada. Exclusive agency Marder, Luse & Co.; general agency all United States Typefounders. Everything required in the printing office.

Union Type Foundry, The, 337 Dearborn St., Chicago. Agents, Boston, Central and Cleveland foundries. All type and borders cast on the point system.

TYPEWRITERS.

Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, 196 La Salle St., Chicago. Remington Standard Typewriter.

WOOD ENGRAVERS.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago, electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.

WOOD TYPE.

American Wood Type Co., South Windham, Conn. Send for catalogue.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Celluloid type, best in market. Send for catalogue.

Hamilton & Baker, Two Rivers, Wis. Manufacturers of holly and end wood type, borders, etc.

Morgans & Wilcox Manuf'r'ng Co., Middletown, New York. Wood type unexcelled for finish. Send for reduced price list.

National Printers Materials Co., 279 Front street, New York. L. S. Mack, manager. See advt. in each number of THE INLAND PRINTER.

Page (Wm. H.) Wood Type Co., The, Norwich, Conn. Send for new price list.

SIGMUND ULLMAN.
E. H. WIMPFHEIMER.

SIGMUND ULLMAN,

ESTABLISHED 1861.

51 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK,

— IMPORTER OF —

Printing and Lithographic Inks,

Bronze Powders of every shade and grade. Pure Bleached Linseed Varnishes.

SPECIALTIES IN DRY COLORS.

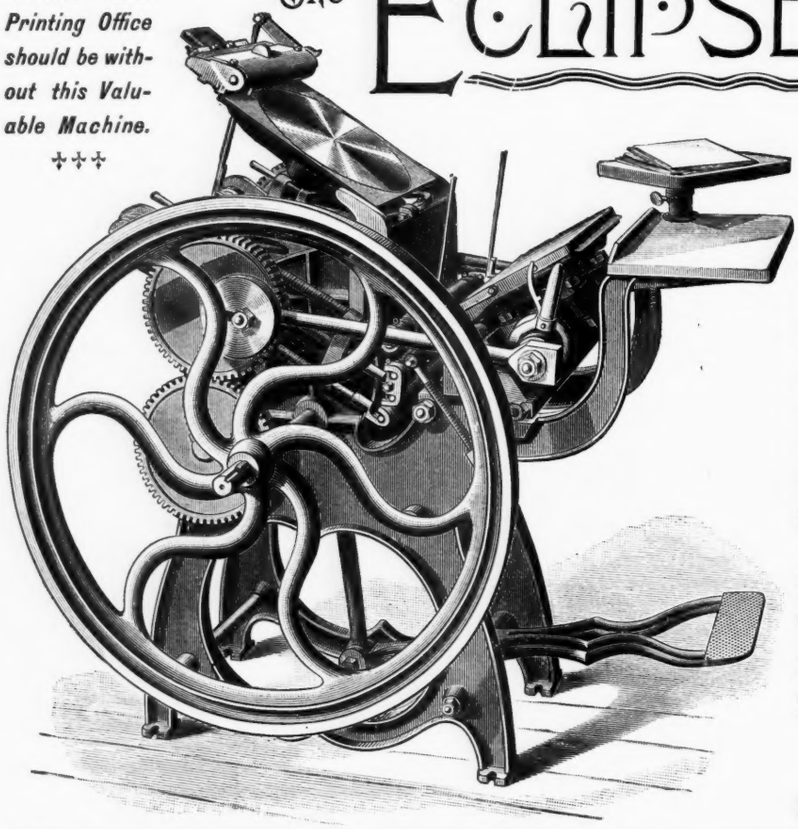
The largest assortment of News, Job, Book, Cut, Poster and Finest Colored Inks in the country.

Fine Black and Colored Inks at $1.50 per lb., and upward, are furnished in collapsible tubes, each holding one-quarter pound, in which they always keep ready for use until used up. This mode of putting up Inks has proved successful, and of the greatest advantage to printers.

Specimen Book and Price List mailed on application.

No First-Class Printing Office should be without this Valuable Machine.

The ECLIPSE JOB PRINTING PRESS



A Mechanical Triumph! Without an Equal!

THE ECLIPSE is the best Job Press that has yet been made.

The Ink Distribution is obtained by a new Vibrating Distributor, combined with the Disk and Fountain, which is equal to any revolving cylinder and distributing rollers, and without their complication and friction.

The Platen slides squarely against the form when the impression is made, rendering it unnecessary to move the impression screws when changing from a small to a large form. The Platen has a positive dwell when open for feeding.

The Fountain is the most perfect ever made to work in connection with a Disk plate. It cuts off completely, and cannot spring in the middle.

The Grippers lay on the Tympan when making ready. The Throw-off is simple and perfect.

A Friction Brake under the Ink Disk insures its revolving the same distance at every turn.

This Press embodies all the distinctive and important features of a perfect machine—strength, accuracy, durability, beauty and convenience.

SIZES AND PRICES.

No. 1.—	Chase 8 x 12 inches inside, with Fountain,	$ 225.00
No. 2.—	" 10 x 15 " " " "	300.00
No. 3.—	" 12 x 17½ " " " "	350.00

With three chases, one set (4) rollers complete, one set (4) roller stocks, one roller mold, hand roller, oil can, two wrenches, and two sets roller wheels—large and small.

J. F. W. DORMAN,
MANUFACTURER,
217 E. German St., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

F. WESEL & CO.

11 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK,
(Two doors below Tribune Building)

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRASS GALLEYS,
PATENT STEREOTYPE BLOCKS,
BRASS AND STEEL RULES,
BOOK, NEWS AND STEREOTYPE CHASES,
COMPOSING STICKS,
MITER MACHINES,
AND OTHER PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

AGENTS FOR

Shniedewend & Lee Co. Old Style Gordon and Challenge Presses, The Dooley Paper Cutter, The Inland Printer Co., Paper and Press.

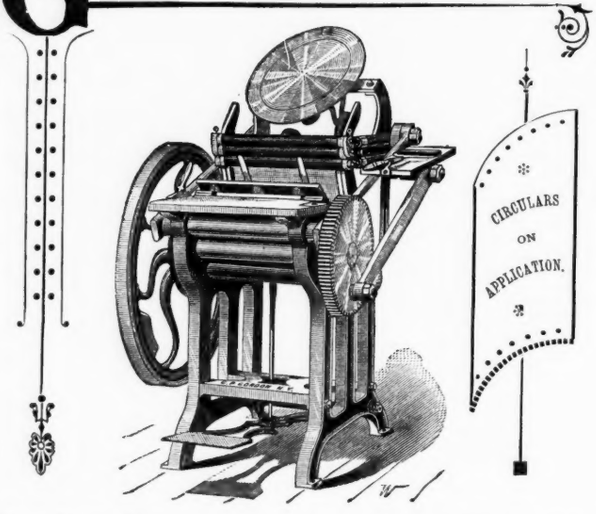
WE ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND A
FULL STOCK OF JOB PRESSES, PAPER CUTTERS, STANDS, CASES, CABINETS, ETC., ETC.

Complete Outfits for Job and Newspaper Offices.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.

THE NEW STYLE

GORDON · PRESS.



Five Sizes Made: 13x19, 11x17, 10x15, 9x13 & 8x12
(INSIDE THE CHASE).

GORDON PRESS WORKS

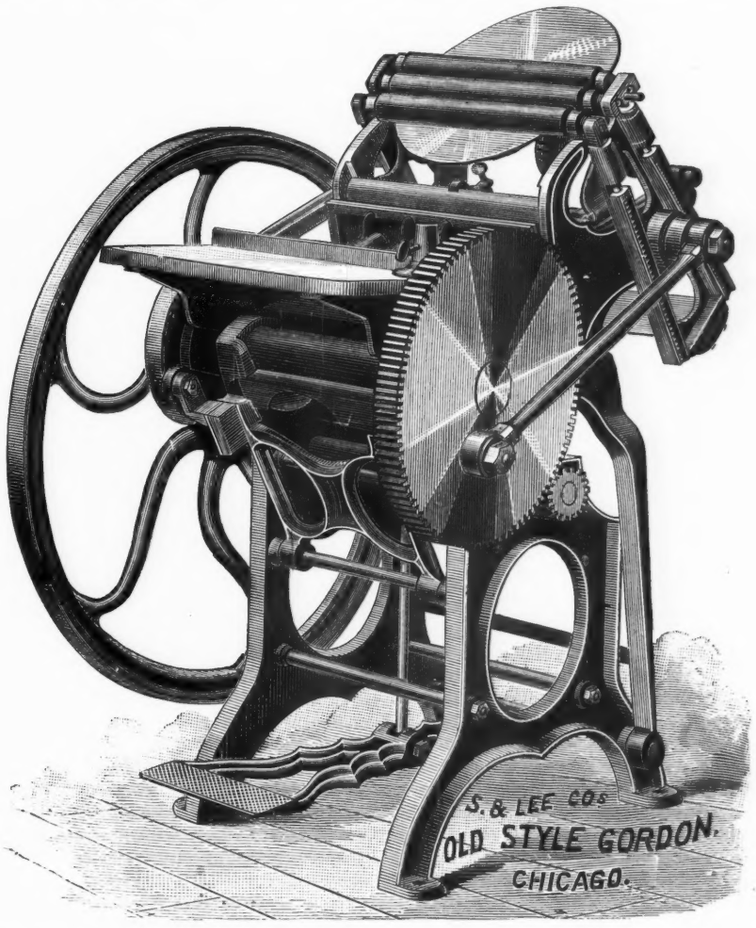
No. 99 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

NEVER FAILS TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO'S

OLD STYLE GORDON

PRICES SUBJECT TO A DISCOUNT OF 12 PER CENT FOR CASH.



PRICES SUBJECT TO A DISCOUNT OF 12 PER CENT FOR CASH.

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER OLD STYLE GORDON MADE.

SIZES AND PRICES.

SIZE OF PRESS	INSIDE CHASE	WITHOUT THROW-OFF	WITH THROW-OFF
Eighth Medium	7 x 11	$140.00	$150.00
Eighth Medium	8 x 12	150.00	165.00
Quarter Medium	10 x 15	240.00	250.00
Half Medium	13 x 19	350.00	385.00
Half Medium	14 x 20½	365.00	400.00

PRICES INCLUDE BOXING AND DELIVERY ON CARS AT CHICAGO.

The 14 x 20½ press is designed particularly for country newspaper and general job work, and will print one page of a six-column paper. Notice reduction in price of the 10 x 15 size.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS TO

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

P. O. DRAWER 653. 303-305 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

BINGHAM, DALEY & O'HARA.

THE Compositions to use for your inking rollers during the Summer months are our "Old Fashioned" or "Diamond." For Sale by all Dealers.

Send for Circular.

Nos. 49 & 51 ROSE STREET, NEW YORK.

The Union Type Foundry,

: : : : NEW : : : :

Job Faces, Ornaments and Borders.

SEND FOR LATE SPECIMEN SHEETS.

With Expert Designers and Cutters, we are enabled constantly to supply the Trade with New and Artistic Designs in Type, Ornaments, etc.

SOLE WESTERN AGENTS FOR THE

NEW STYLE LIBERTY JOB PRESSES.

Nos. 337 and 339 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE PARAGON
Paper and Card Cutting Machines.

The 14 inch, 22½ inch and 25 inch Lever Paragons *gauge to a half inch of the knife.* The 30 inch Lever and 32 inch Lever and Hand Wheel Machines gauge to three-fourths of an inch.

They Cut Accurately and have Extraordinary Power.



All sizes constructed entirely of Iron and Steel.

Prices,—14 in., - $45.
22½ in., - $80.
25 in., - $110.
30 in., - $175.
32 in., lever, - $200.
32 in., hand wheel, $275.
Boxing, $1.

EDWARD L. MILLER, Mfr.,

328 Vine St. and 327 New St., PHILADELPHIA.

FREDERICK H. LEVEY & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL GRADES AND COLORS OF

FINE · PRINTING · INKS

59 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK.

WE pay particular attention to the manufacture of FINE WOOD-CUT INKS for magazine and illustrated catalogue work, and for the appearance of our Inks refer to the following publications, which are printed with our Inks:

CENTURY MAGAZINE,	Theo. L. De Vinne & Co.
ST. NICHOLAS MAGAZINE,	Theo. L. De Vinne & Co.
COSMOPOLITAN,	J. J. Little & Co.
AMERICAN BOOKSELLER,	Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Co.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,	Philadelphia.
AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS,	New York.
A. S. BARNES & CO., School Publications,	New York.
AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.,	New York.
D. APPLETON & CO.,	New York.
J. J. LITTLE & CO.,	New York.
BUREAU ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,	Washington.
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,	Washington.

We are exporting our Inks in large quantities to England and Australia, where they are preferred to foreign inks, for the reason that our Black Inks are brilliant and enduring; they do not change their color or fade from age, and superior results are obtained from our Colored Inks.

We can exactly duplicate the quality, tack and drying properties of any ink, no matter how long a time has elapsed since it was used, as we carefully preserve our formulas, which are the result of many years of experience.

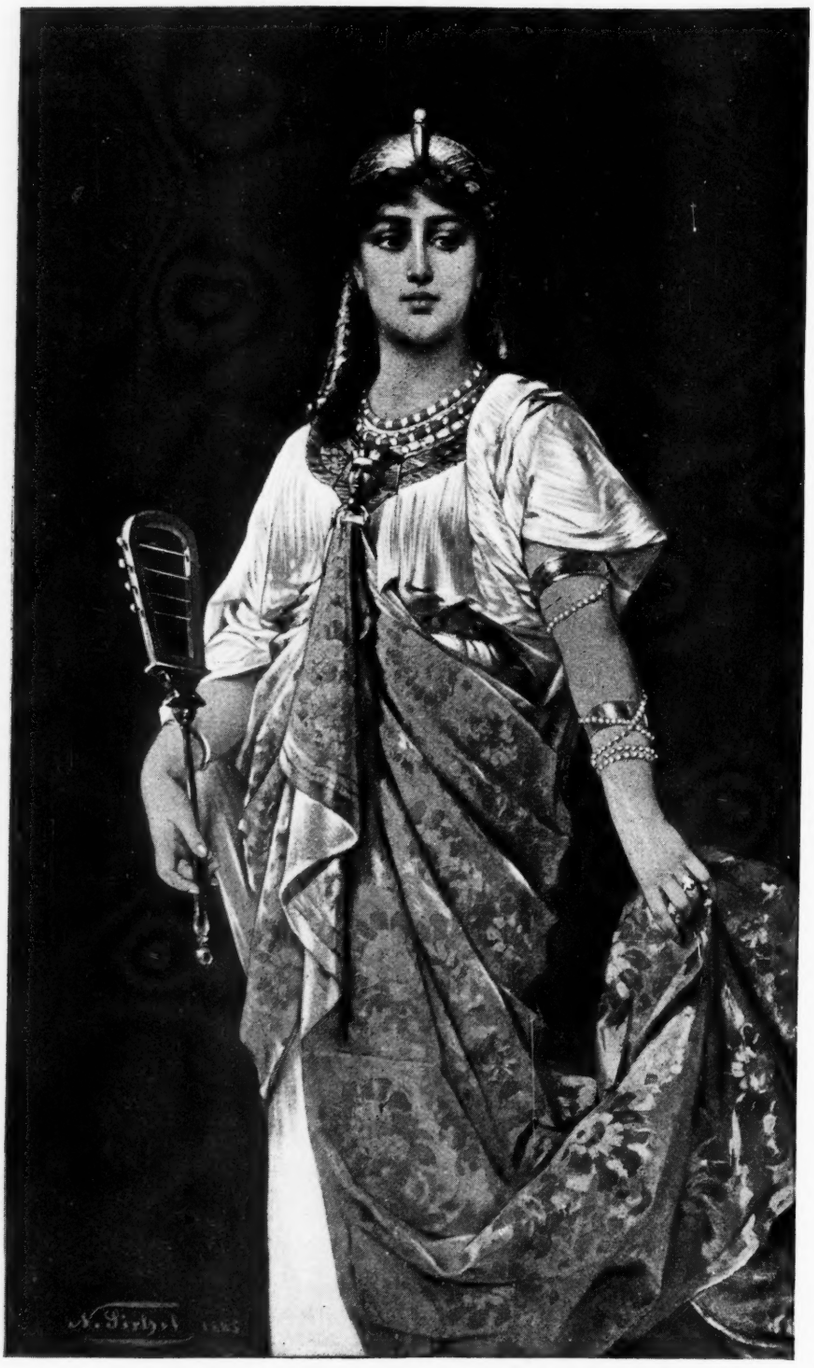
Our Inks are ground in the latest and most approved mills, and we do not hesitate to say that, *by comparison*, they will be found the *finest* and freest from grit of any inks in the market.

FOR SALE BY OUR AGENTS:

HORACE DODD,	Boston.	J. & A. McMILLAN,	St. Johns, N. B.
H. L. PELOUZE & SON,	Richmond, Va.	JOHNSTON & CO.,	Harrisburgh, Pa.
C. J. CARY & CO.,	Baltimore.	BARNES BROS.,	Detroit.
ED. PERRY & CO.,	Charleston, S. C.	GAZETTE JOURNAL CO.,	Hastings, Neb.
J. M. MEYER,	New Orleans.	H. DREW & BRO.,	Jacksonville, Fla.
CLARKE & COURTS,	Galveston.	W. G. JOHNSTON & CO.,	Pittsburgh, Pa.
MARDER, LUSE & CO.,	Chicago.	J. H. MILLS & CO.,	Washington, D. C.
ILLINOIS TYPE FOUNDRY,	Chicago.	LOUIS SNIDER'S SONS CO.,	Cincinnati, Ohio.
GWATKIN & SON	Toronto, Can.	E. H. HUTCHINSON,	Buffalo, N. Y.
NEW ENGLAND PAPER CO.,	Montreal.		

E. T. MARLER, London, England.

COWAN & CO., Melbourne, Australia. Sydney, Australia.



Specimen of Ives' Process Engraving, by the CROSSCUP & WEST ENGRAVING COMPANY, 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

PREMIUMS FOR COLORED WORK—GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

Commencing with the October issue, No. 1, Volume VI, of THE INLAND PRINTER, a new feature will be introduced, namely, the publication of inserts of colored printing. For the purpose of stimulating effort in this direction, cash premiums of $100, $75, $50 and $25 are hereby offered to contestants, to be awarded under the following conditions: 1. All inserts shall be printed in three or more colors, and on paper the exact size of the pages of THE INLAND PRINTER, the type measurement of the specimens sent, however, not to exceed 9¾ by 6¾ inches. 2. Not more than two specimens to appear in one and the same page. 3. Tints and secondary colors may be the work of the engraver, but the design, body and execution of the job must be the work of the compositor. 4. No objection will be offered to the insertion of the card of any printing firm, or the business of its patrons, but this liberty shall not apply to non-advertisers connected with the printers' furnishing business. 5. The award to be made by five expert printers, no two of whom shall reside in the same city. 6. The inserts to be forwarded to the editor not later than the 10th of the month.

Further information will be cheerfully given by addressing the editor of THE INLAND PRINTER.

CHICAGO NOTES.

AMONG the objects of interest in the Exposition Building is a two-revolution Scott printing machine.

H. H. LATHAM, 318 Dearborn street, has been appointed agent for the sale of the Universal paper cutter.

THE Trade Publishing Company has been incorporated at Chicago, with a capital stock of $10,000, by Edward W. Wickey, John A. Murray and Willard W. Wood.

THE Emmert Proprietary Company, 308 Dearborn street, has recently put in a Scott news and job printing machine, furnished through J. W. Ostrander, 77 and 79 Jackson street.

THE McCluer Printing Company, Chicago, was recently incorporated with a capital stock of $20,000. The incorporators were Charles W. McCluer, Willis F. McCluer and Nathaniel M. Jones.

J. M. IVES & Co., 293 Dearborn street and 36 Third avenue, are now carrying a stock of every description of bookbinders' machinery, of the latest and most approved makes. See advertisement.

MR. A. T. H. BROWER, of the Union Typefoundry, 298 Dearborn street, has accepted the western agency for the new Liberty press, manufactured by the Liberty Machine Works, 54 Frankfort street, New York.

THE Union Typefoundry, who have just put in four steam type-casting machines, claim that they are prepared to fill and guarantee orders twenty-four hours after receipt, where they are not over fifty pounds each.

MR. A. T. HODGE, of the Chicago Paper Company, is spending his vacation in Northern Michigan, where he will remain until the weather gets cooler. Mr. Hodge is affected with hay fever, and has to leave the city about this time every year.

THE Inter-State Industrial Exposition, now in full blast, promises to be the most successful exhibit ever given in the city of Chicago, and this is saying a great deal. Many new and interesting features have been introduced. We trust our visiting printing friends will not fail to pay it a visit.

THE J. W. Butler Paper Company, 183, 185 and 187 Monroe street, have now on hand one of the largest and most attractive assortments of wedding, fancy and holiday stationery to be found in Chicago. Intending trade purchasers should by all means call and examine it before ordering elsewhere.

FOSTER, ROE & CRONE, the well-known art printers of this city, are about to issue 4,000 copies of a forty-eight page specimen book of "Art Fakes," in colors, each alternate page containing an advertisement of well-known business firms, but all being of different designs and ornamentation. It is gotten up in the highest style of the art, and will add another feather to the cap of the firm publishing it.

THE Denison Manufacturing Company have moved to new and commodious quarters located at 109 and 111 Wabash avenue, between Washington and Madison streets. Their stock of tags and gummed labels, fine tissue and jewelers' paper, morocco, velvet and plush boxes is the largest in the market.

MR. JAMES CONLEY, the well-known and popular city salesman of F. P. Elliott & Co., 208–210 Randolph street, sailed for Europe on the steamer Trave, of the North German Lloyds, on Wednesday, August 29. He goes in company with Mr. C. O. Barnes, of A. R. Barnes & Co., printers, 68–70 Wabash avenue. They expect to be gone about six weeks. *Bon voyage.*

GEORGE H. BENEDICT & Co., 175-177 Clark street, have bought out the plant and business of the Chicago Photo-Zinc Engraving Company, and are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch all orders for illustrations desired for newspaper and magazine work. Their wax-process and wood-engraving departments have also been materially enlarged, so that with improved facilities, and the best workmen the market affords, they are able to meet all demands to the satisfaction of their patrons.

THE *Farmer*, an agricultural weekly journal, which has for two and a half years past been published in St. Paul, Minnesota, has now become the property and takes the name of the Orange Judd Farmer Company, of this city (Chicago). The name of Orange Judd is a "household word" in connection with papers devoted to agricultural topics, he having had charge of and conducted to prosperity, first the *American Agriculturist*, of New York, and more recently the *Prairie Farmer*, published in Chicago. That the *Orange Judd Farmer* has "come to stay" there can be no doubt.

MARRIED.—On Monday, September 3, 1888, by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Miss Eda M. King to S. Norwood Clifford.

We wish the newly-married couple health and happiness in their sacred and endearing relationship. If the bride proves as excellent a wife as she is a proofreader, her husband will have no reason for regret that she has resigned the *King*ship of the proofroom to become the *queen* of his home. The readers of THE INLAND PRINTER have been indebted, in a great measure, to her painstaking care for the uniform correctness which has characterized its pages.

WE recently paid a visit to the pressroom of Mr. Thomas Knapp, 341–351 Dearborn street, which is one of the best-lighted and most conveniently arranged workrooms in the city of Chicago, or any other city for that matter, where we found half a dozen Cottrell presses—the latest improved—running to their utmost capacity. The facilities enjoyed by this establishment for turning out bookwork, weekly and monthly publications of any magnitude, are unsurpassed. With the best machinery the market affords, skilled workmen, a determination to turn out first-class work and cater to the wants of his customers, Mr. Knapp can reasonably expect to maintain the high reputation already secured, and retain the continued patronage of those who know what good presswork is.

THE display made by the members of Typographical Union No. 16 in the procession on Labor Day was one of which they have every reason to feel proud. The compositors of the *Times* office, who headed the procession, one hundred strong, turned out arrayed in tall white hats and traveling dusters. The *Inter Ocean* representatives wore white flannel blouses, with the words *Inter Ocean* worked in blue braid, and made a very favorable impression. The *Tribune* office boys seemed proud of their baseball nine, who occupied the well-known tallyho coach of the Palmer House. The balance of the members wore peaked glazed caps, selected by the officers of the union. In the procession were the chapel banners of the *Herald*, *Tribune*, *News*, *Inter Ocean*, *Mail*, *Journal*, *Inland Printer*, *America*, H. O. Shepard & Co., A. R. Barnes & Co., Kellogg Newspaper Co., J. M. W. Jones and Horace O'Donahue. While, as stated, the men made a splendid showing, and marched like veterans, we believe they would have made a still better appearance had they been uniformed as a unit.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

APTED BROS., Toronto, Canada. Firm card, statement and note heading. Neat and attractive.

JOHNSTON & SPEERS, Toronto. Firm billhead in colors, the press-work of which could be materially improved.

W. E. BIER, Greenville, Ohio. Business card in green and red. The lines are *too crowded*, and the colors badly arranged.

JOHN J. DALY, 267 Tenth avenue, New York. Several specimens of neat, clean printing, the presswork of which is especially commendable.

A. A. WEBSTER, Oneonta, New York. A number of colored labels for cigar boxes, some of which are passable, and some of which are so-so.

MESSENGER COMPANY, Owensboro, Kentucky. Samples of average, every-day commercial work, most of which ought to satisfy a customer.

HARMON & MOE, Minneapolis, Minnesota. A few samples of good, neat jobs, prominent among which is their business card, with a four-leafed clover in the corner.

CHASE & EDDY, Omaha, Nebraska. A handsomely printed brochure of sixteen pages, being the members' book of the Ladies' Musical Society of Omaha and Kansas City. Also a number of handsomely engraved cards.

I. HORACE MCFARLAND, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Specimens of catalogues, trade lists, circulars, etc., for nurserymen and florists, of which character of work he evidently makes a specialty. The composition and presswork are good.

EWENS & EBERLE, Pittsburgh. A good selection of business cards, note and letter heads, plain and in colors, the greater portion of which would be an honor to any establishment. The material has evidently been selected with care, and is used to good advantage.

JOHN B. JUDSON, Gloversville, New York. Business circular in colors. While the design is attractive and fairly well executed, the corners and miters — important features — could have been materially improved; in fact, in a job of this character, they form its especial features.

BISHOP BROTHERS CO., Kansas City. Nearly two hundred specimens, embracing almost every imaginable class of work, from the address card to the monthly magazine. Taken altogether, they are creditable jobs, and prove that the firm's facilities for turning them out are ample.

CLARK & STORY, Westfield, Massachusetts. A few good samples of general commercial work, among which are two cards in colors, one of which was printed twenty-five years and the other seventeen years ago, both of which are more creditable jobs than two-thirds of the so-called colored work now turned out.

ALFRED M. SLOCUM & CO., Philadelphia. A large assortment of choice colored work, such as letter-heads, circulars, programmes, invitations, etc., an examination of which is a genuine treat. The firm billhead, especially, in design, execution, selection and blending of colors and presswork is worthy of the highest commendation.

KINGSLEY & BARNES, Los Angeles. A large batch of general commercial work, most of which is the production of that prince of job printers, G. C. McKay, formerly of Calgary. As might have been expected, every specimen sent is a gem, the colored work especially being worthy of praise. This is high commendation, but it is deserved.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Manhattan. About fifty samples of every-day work done by students in the printing department. The sender says "they are the production of young men who have spent one hour a day in the printing office for, on an average, four months." Well, if this is so, and we have no reason to doubt it, their instructor has every reason to feel proud of the progress made by his pupils. All of them are creditable jobs, and many of them possess positive merit.

A LARGE number of specimens have been received too late for notice in the present issue.

PERSONAL.

MR. FRED VAN WYCK, the well-known and genial secretary of the Manhattan Typefoundry, and also of the Liberty Press Company, New York, has been spending several days in our city, combining pleasure with profit, business with recreation. He is a gentleman who always looks on the bright side of life, and has few friends among professional croakers.

WE had pleasant calls during the month from A. B. Lamborn, representing W. & H. Erdtmann, of New York; Frank Godfrey, state printer, Lansing, Michigan; Charles R. Wilber, secretary Buffalo Ink Works; J. Blizard, of Blizard & Co. Toronto; J. H. Cranston, press manufacturer, Norwich, Connecticut; J. W. Corcoran, Canada Printing Ink Company, Toronto.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE VOTE.

The following circular issued by the president and secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union explains itself:

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.
OFFICE OF SECRETARY-TREASURER,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 3, 1888.

To Secretaries of Subordinate Unions:

Your attention is directed to the following resolutions, adopted at the Thirty-sixth Session of the International Typographical Union:

Resolved, That as it is the sense of the Convention that the reorganization plan submitted by the Reorganization Committee is such as to meet our approval, still we think it wise to submit to local unions, for ratification, the possibly objectionable features contained in the protest. Local unions are directed to vote for or against the clauses named in the protest not later than the 20th of August, the result of said vote to be in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer on or before Septemper 1, and if returns show that the aforesaid clauses are voted for by a majority of the members in the affirmative, it shall be immediately considered a part of the Constitution. All unions failing to vote and notify the Secretary-Treasurer by the aforesaid date shall be recorded in the affirmative.

Resolved, That during the interim, or in case the protested features fail of adoption, the per capita tax as now created and collected shall be considered in full force.

In compliance with the foregoing, the undersigned have canvassed the returns, and submit the following as the result:

	For defraying expenses of Delegates to I. T. U.	Against defraying expenses of Delegates to I. T. U.	For creation of Sick-Relief Fund.	Against creation of Sick-Relief Fund.	For creation of Burial Fund.	Against creation of Burial Fund.
Number of votes recorded by unions voting	4033	8091	4045	8005	4422	7675
Number of votes recorded by unions not voting	2573	.....	2573	.....	2573	.....
Total	6606	8091	6618	8005	6995	7675
Majority	.....	1485	.....	1387	.....	680

About one-third of the unions voted on the Childs-Drexel Endowment Association matter, and as a full vote is desired, the result thereof is not submitted, it being deemed best to await a more definite expression of the membership on the question.

The vote from your union has ..... been received. Kindly bring the matter before the union as soon as possible.

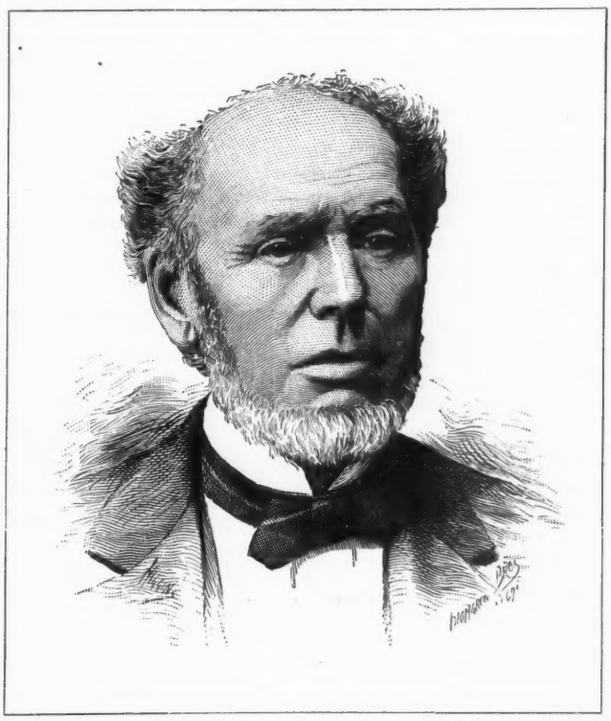
EDWARD T. PLANK, *President.*
W. S. MCCLEVEY, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

A PIANOFORTE manufacturer of Leipsic has invented a most ingenious apparatus for printing music, which, when put in electrical communication with a piano or any other instrument possessing a key-board, registers a piece of music while it is being played. The construction of the apparatus is somewhat on the principle of the watch. While in motion a slip of paper is passed through, the lines being printed on it during its passage; it then slides under a series of diminutive rollers, corresponding to the keys on the piano, which register a mark on the paper as the notes are touched. The signs which represent rests are not those usually employed. On touching a key the corresponding roller registers a mark varying in length with the duration of the note. These signs are easily comprehended by any one possessing the key. The electric communication with the keyboard is attained by means of small metallic points attached to each note, which, when touched, is plunged into a small receiver containing mercury.

SAMUEL RAYNOR.

We are indebted to the *Examiner*, New York, for the following biographical sketch of a gentleman well and favorably known to the trade, who was honored by all who knew him for his sterling business integrity and the Christian graces of his private life:

"The death of this well-known citizen at the ripe age of 78 is sincerely mourned. Few Baptists of this city were more highly esteemed. He was a servant of the denomination, as well as of the Oliver street church, now Baptist church of the Epiphany, Dr. Elder's, into whose fellowship he was baptized fifty-five years ago by the Rev. Dr. Cone. He served this church as trustee for more than twenty years, and as deacon for more than thirty years. He came to New York when but a stripling, subsequently becoming a clerk in the bookstore of Caleb Bartlett, on the Bowery. Fifteen years later he became owner of the establishment, and prospered greatly. He sold his interest thirty years ago, and has since given his attention to the manufacture of envelopes, his firm becoming one of the foremost, if not the very foremost, in the trade, a position he retained until the present time. His interest in the store where he first prospered never abated, and every Christmas Eve found him a salesman there, greeting old friends and aiding his successor. Last Christmas was the fiftieth consecutive eve of service. For forty-five years he was, without a break, a delegate to the Hudson River and Southern New York Association, and for forty of them treasurer of the widow's fund, which involved much more service than the mere care of the money. He often supplemented the allotments by liberal aid to the more needy and well-deserving, and also in his church was the collector and administrator of the poor fund.



"Mr. Raynor was a man of wealth. His gifts were constant and liberal. He gave more, and what is often better than money, unstinted and intelligent service. An almoner personally and constantly he devoted much time and attention to religious and benevolent institutions where piety, intelligence and unselfishness are needed, and his was a home of hospitality for the Lord's servants. He was a man of gentle and winning manners; a man of convictions, but never unreasonable; in short, a saintly man. He was never absent from any meeting of the church when in the city, although for years past it cost him a journey of more than two miles. His presence in the meeting, his venerable form, his tenderness in exhortation, his fervency in prayer, will long be a sweet memory. He always began his prayers, 'Come, thou Holy, Blessed Spirit'; he ended them with a call upon the Savior for his interceding mercy.

"Until within a few months his vigor was remarkable. He was exposed to the blizzard in March, and much prostrated. He partially recovered, was able even to attend church, but a relapse ended with his lamented death. His wife, one of the excellent women, exhausted by her attendance, was a few hours after his death attacked by a chill, which was a precursor of pneumonia. The sadness of the funeral of Mr. Raynor was intensified by anxiety for Mrs. Raynor, who died three days after. Their golden wedding was celebrated four years ago. In behalf of the Baptists of the city we tender to Dr. Elder and his church, as well as the bereaved family, sincere sympathy."

As a business man, Mr. Raynor long occupied a prominent position. At the time of his death he was vice-president of the Metropolitan Savings Bank; director of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation; director of the Equitable, Broadway, City, Exchange, People's, Rutger's, and Kings County Fire Insurance Companies; also director in the Holyoke and Seymour Paper Companies. He was a man who possessed the highest respect of his employés, and to the two hundred men in the employ of the firm with which he was so prominently identified, many of whom had been with it for twenty-five years, he had endeared himself to each one personally, all feeling that they had interests in common, which led to lifelong friendships.

"WAYZ-GOOSE" MONTH.

July is the favorite month for the dissipation which printers call the "Wayz-Goose," generally abbreviated down to the "Goose." This celebration formerly consisted of a boisterous drive to some suburban public house in an open van—including calls at various "publics" *en route*—a frightfully heavy, indigestible "old English dinner," altogether unsuitable for men of such sedentary occupation as printers; an outrageous quantity of liquor afterward, some fulsome speeches on the relations of employers and employed, and a drive home again in a condition more or less hilarious or oblivious. Our manners, like those of the community at large, have been improving of late. Hardly any of this kind of jollification have taken place this year—certainly none of the men employed at the largest houses have gone in for them. The annual holiday is now spent in a railway excursion to some town an hour or two's distance away, athletic sports, a sensible dinner, restricted libations, a few short speeches interspersed with songs, and the return home. Apart from the moral improvement, wives and families have much to rejoice that the new order of things has set in. Employers would do well to encourage this reform, and to discountenance the old practices. The good sense of the trade is, however, gradually abolishing this and other evil practices formerly indulged in by men, who, as a rule, are as steady and hard-working as any class which can be named.—*London Stationery Trades Journal.*

THE WHITLOCK MACHINE COMPANY PRESSES.

This well-known manufacturing company has every reason to feel proud of the magnificent advertising display it is enabled to make in the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER. Though its presses have not been as long before the public as those of some other firms, they are coming to the front with a rush, and the introduction of one in a neighborhood is all that is required to secure the introduction of a second—and that, too, on its own merits. They are equal to any printing machines in the market in point of durability, smoothness in running, elegance in design, and the character of the work turned out. By all means, send for a catalogue.

A FREE library for artists, lithographers, photographers and all members of the graphic arts and kindred trades, has been established in New York City. It is situated on the corner of Houston street and Second avenue.

TRADE NEWS.

BAILEY & HART, printers, Chattanooga, Tennessee, have sold out.

THE Midland Printing Company, of Omaha, has been incorporated.

THE Bradt Printing Company, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, has been burned out.

THE printing firm of Hartley, Lee & Co., of Omaha, are closing out their business.

C. B. WELLS, printer, Springfield, Massachusetts, has been succeeded by C. B. Wells & Co.

PATTERSON & CO., book and job printers, New Orleans, have dissolved partnership.

J. A. HUDSON, printer, Macon City, Missouri, has suffered a loss by fire of $800; partly insured.

L. M. MARION has opened a book and job printing office at Fifth and Local streets, Philadelphia.

THE office of the *Era*, Lake City, Michigan, was recently burned out, with a loss of about $2,000.

FRANK BOWERS, 33-34 Talbott block, Indianapolis, has recently engaged in the printing business.

THE Keeler-Collins Printing Company has succeeded F. W. Redfield, printer, of Fairhaven, Vermont.

WORK throughout the country in the printing business has been remarkably dull during the month of August.

FIDDIS, BEATLY & CO., printers, Baltimore, Maryland, have dissolved, and been succeeded by Preston Fiddis.

THE Fresno (California) *Expositor* has commenced the building of a two-story office, to cost from $10,000 to $12,000.

W. & H. ERDTMANN, manufacturers of lithographic colors, New York, have admitted Gustave Varrelmann to partnership.

WALTER SCOTT & CO., manufacturers of printing machinery, Plainfield, New Jersey, are crowded with orders, and are running overtime.

THE Kansas Democrat Publishing Company has been incorporated at Topeka, Kansas, by C. K. Holliday and others, with a capital stock of $50,000.

J. H. ESTILL, proprietor of the Savannah *Morning News*, has purchased the Macon *Telegraph*. Thirty thousand dollars is said to have been the price paid.

J. O. FISHER, well known throughout the country, and formerly manager of the Hastings (Nebraska) *Gazette-Journal*, has recently opened a job office at 1011 Farnam street, Omaha Fine work will be made a specialty.

THE Albany *Argus* has given out contracts for the erection of a five-story addition, which will be finished this year, in time for the seventy-fifth anniversary of the establishment of that widely-known democratic journal.

THE Boston *Herald* building has been sold to Mrs. Ruth C. Hale and others, trustees, for $400,000, the *Herald* people taking a lease for a long term of years. The idea is to have the use of the money, rather than have it locked up in real estate.

BUFFINGTON & GARBROCK, manufacturers of the new standard roller composition, 202 Race street, Cincinnati, have just issued an attractive business card, in brown, gold, buff, blue and yellow — one of the neatest we have seen for many a day.

THE firm of Barclay Bros., printers and publishers of the Altoona (Penn.) *Sun*, has been dissolved by the retirement of C. N. Barclay. The business will be continued as heretofore by the firm of N. C. Barclay & Sons, of which W. C. Barclay is secretary.

THE Minnesota Typefoundry, located at St. Paul, have removed their offices, salesrooms and manufacturing departments to new and commodious quarters located at 72 East Fifth street, where they invite a personal visit from their many customers throughout the Northwest whenever they may find it convenient.

FUCHS & LANG, of 29 Warren street, New York, and 273 Dearborn street, Chicago, have just issued a second and revised edition of the "Practical Instructor of Photo-Engraving and Zinc-Etching Processes," comprising a full explanation of drawing, photography, wash-out, swelled gelatine, and zinc-etching processes. It contains a great deal of valuable information. Price $1 00. It would be cheap at $5.

CHAMBERS, BROTHER & CO., manufacturers of paper-folding machines, Philadelphia, have transferred their business to Chambers Brothers Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania. The stockholders of the new company comprise the members of the old firm of Chambers, Brother & Co., and there has been no change in the management of the business, except that it will hereafter be carried on by a corporation in lieu of a partnership.

THE demand for paper in all forms for old and new uses is unlimited, and is daily increasing. In no part of the globe is there a greater variety of vegetable fibers than in the South, whose canebrakes, swamps, forests, and cotton-fields can furnish inexhaustible quantities for all time. The cotton plantation alone could probably supply every pulp mill in America with a material cheaply gathered and handled, and containing a long, strong, beautiful fiber.—*Baltimore Journal of Commerce.*

A WATER-MARK in paper saved Mr. C. Oscanyan, an ex-consul-general for Turkey, from being convicted of getting money under false pretenses the other day. He wrote a story in 1854 and showed it to Mr. F. J. O'Brien, the famous story writer, who borrowed it and kept it for a short time. Oscanyan laid the story aside, and it was forgotten until 1886, when he sold it to a newspaper syndicate. Shortly afterward it was discovered that the story had been published in *Harper's Magazine* in 1856 as a contribution by O'Brien. The syndicate prosecuted Oscanyan, but he got clear off on the evidence of the paper maker that the paper on which the story was originally written was made by his old firm, and that the water-mark was not used after 1859.—*Paper Makers' Circular.*

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE Des Moines (Iowa) *Leader* now appears in a new dress.

THE Hartland (Kansas) *Herald* is one of the neatest and cleanest newspapers which visits our sanctum.

THE *Daily Shield and Banner* is the name of a new seven-column folio daily published at Mansfield, Ohio.

SUNDAY newspapers at Petersburg, Virginia, are things of the past, according to a recent order of its mayor.

ANOTHER daily, the *State Journal*, is seriously talked of for St. Louis. It will be democratic in politics.

THE *Democratic Times* is the name of a new and neat six-column, eight-page paper, published at Wapakoneta, Ohio.

IT is rumored that a syndicate, having ample financial resources, is about to establish a republican paper in East Saginaw, Michigan.

A NEW daily made its appearance in Joliet, Illinois, August 24. It is named the *Democrat*, and supports President Cleveland and his administration.

THE editor of the Driftwood (Pennsylvania) *Gazette* recently celebrated his twentieth birthday and his paper's eleventh anniversary on the same day.

ELMER E. BURLINGAME, at one time editor of the Williamsport (Pennsylvania) *Breakfast Table*, has fallen heir to $20,000, left him by the death of a California relative.

A STOCK company has been formed at Aurora, Illinois, to publish a new democratic daily. H. B. Matthews is president of the company, and John Fairchild, secretary.

THE *Democratic News*, a very neat eight-column folio, has recently made its appearance at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. D. M. Sheller and H. A. Dissert are the publishers.

THE August 15 trade edition of the Latrobe (Pennsylvania) *Advance* is devoted entirely to an account of the early history, the present position, and bright prospects of that thriving town.

THE Vancouver *Daily World*, a seven-column, four-page journal, is announced to make its appearance in the city of Vancouver, British

Columbia, during the month of September. The *Weekly World*, issued from the same office, will be a seven-column, eight-page sheet, 51 by 36 inches.

WE acknowledge the receipt of the *Laster*, a six-column folio, published at Lynn, Massachusetts, devoted, as its name implies, to the interests of the lasters. It is a neat, attractive and ably-edited sheet.

WE acknowledge receipt of the *Trade Journal* (Seattle, Washington Territory), a five-column daily devoted to the commercial, manufacturing, shipping and real estate interests of Seattle. It is an honor to its publishers and the city in which it is published.

THE following are the members-elect of the Alabama State Press Association for the ensuing year: H. G. McCall, Syllacauga, president; H. C. Graham, Selma, first vice-president; R. E. Pettus, Huntsville, second vice-president; C. W. Hare, Montgomery, secretary; Robert A. Rawls, Athens, treasurer; J. A. Roundtree, Hastrell, orator, with Frank Gist as alternate.

E. B. HASKELL, formerly of the Boston *Herald*, has purchased the controlling interest of Alden J. Blethin in the Minneapolis (Minn.) *Evening Journal*. He, with his son, W. E. Haskell, already owns a controlling interest in the Minneapolis *Tribune* and the two papers will again be under the same management. Mr. Blethin leaves Minneapolis to engage in a journalistic venture in Kansas City.—*Newspaper Union*.

WHILE the Iowa editorial excursionists were domiciled in the City of Prophets, bordering the great Salt Lake, they chose the following association officers: President, A. W. Swalm, Oskaloosa; vice-president, Byron Webster, Marshalltown; secretary, C. M. Junkin, Fairfield; treasurer, J. M. Brainard, Boone; executive committee, Ralph Robinson, Newton; S. A. Marine, Vinton; E. M. Carr, Manchester; D. H. Buffing, Fort Madison, and J. H. Ragsdale, LeMars.

THE New York Press Association at its last annual election chose the following officers: President, H. A. Dudley of the Warsaw *New Yorker;* vice-presidents, H. A. Brockway of the Watertown *Times;* H. Huntington of the *Canandaigua Repository;* George M. Shull of the Mount Morris *Enterprise;* W. R. Fitch of the Lowville *Times;* H. F. Van Camp of the Lyons *Press;* secretary and treasurer, A. O. Bunnell of the Danville *Advertiser;* executive committee, Horace J. Knapp of the Auburn *Advertiser;* William H. Clark of the Cortland *Standard* and Ira L. Wales of the *Albany Argus*.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

A PAPER mill is projected at Alexandria, Virginia.

THE Holyoke Paper Company will add $200,000 to its capital stock.

THE Decorah Paper Company, of Decorah, Ohio, is daily turning out 9,000 tons of straw wrapping-paper.

A WOOD-PULP mill is to be built at or near Augusta, Georgia, by the Southern Pancrusta Decorative Company.

THERE is one paper house in Philadelphia that expects to make $20,000 off their government contracts for 1888.

THE Holyoke Paper Company's mill is now turning out nine tons of choice writing, linen and bond papers per day.

THE new mill of the James Ramage Paper Company at Monroe, Massachusetts, is producing ten thousand pounds of dry pulp per day.

THE Portland *Press* is authority for the statement that the Copescook paper mill, S. D. Warren & Co., proprietors, made in one week, ending August 4, 62,098 pounds of paper.

THE Bagley & Sewall Company, Watertown, New York, manufacturers of wood-pulp mill machinery, is crowded with work and is now months behind orders. It is running night and day to catch up.

THE quantity of paper daily manufactured in the city of Appleton, Wisconsin, is estimated at one hundred and fifty tons per day, with the prediction that another hundred tons will be added in the near future.

AT a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Essex Paper Company, Bloomfield, New Jersey, it was determined to shut down the mill, dispose of the property, and wind up the business. The assets of the company, consisting of real estate, machinery, etc., and cash on hand, amount to $80,642.76, the liabilities amount to $47,300.

THE new mill of the Agawam Paper Company has commenced the manufacture of the best grades of fine writing paper, its specialties being correspondence and commercial paper, and linen, bond and ledger papers.

THE Dennison Manufacturing Company are making campaign handkerchiefs or napkins, flags and bandanas of Japanese paper. The colors are brilliant, and they admirably imitate those made of silk. They will be used largely in the campaign by clubs and others.

WILLIAM A. RUSSELL, of the Russell Paper Company, Lawrence, Massachusetts, is said to have purchased the right to use the process for bleaching paper pulp by means of an electrolyzed solution of chloride of magnesium. This process was recently patented and has been under experiment.

THERE are several paper mills at Tonquin, China. One is in Hanoi, and produces most of the home-made paper of those regions. The hands are paid from 2¼ cents to 5 cents per day. The raw materal, the bark of a tree, is steeped for some days and treated to a bath of milk and lime, then steamed in bundles several days, after which the outer bark is cut off with knives. The mass is then beaten to a pulp in stone mortars. When the pulp has lain in the water for some days it is put into a vat. A mold is introduced a little below the surface of the pulp, shaken about a little, and the sheet is formed. The sheets are stove dried.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE International Typographical Union claims nearly three hundred subordinate unions within its jurisdiction.

THE Kansas City union voted down the proposition to pay mileage and per diem to delegates, and favorably on the sick benefit and funeral claims.

IN all there are about two hundred printing offices in New York City. The piece hands in the book trade do not average $13 a week the year round.

SEVERAL items of special interest to the craft will be found in our "Business Outlook," announcing the state of trade in the various sections of the country.

THE Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* is erecting a new building, which will be completed in about two months, when it is expected five more frames will be added to the working force.

JOLIET has recently reorganized its typographical union, which has lapsed for the past six months. It starts out under favorable circumstances, having some eighteen or twenty members, most of whom were connected with the old union. The boys have held their own since the charter was allowed to lapse, but now they are pleased that Joliet will soon be again known as a union town.

J. H. RAMSEY & Co., successors to Ramsey, Millet & Hudson, Kansas City, the largest job printing, lithographing and bookbinding establishment in the Missouri Valley, put in a union force September 1. This shop has been non-union for the past fifteen years, and employs nearly fifty printers. The job office of Weber & Wilson was unionized at the same time. These events have removed the surplus in the "sub" market.

THE annual picnic and games of the Montreal Typographical Union, 176, was held at St. Helen's Island on Saturday, August 18. Among those present were many old-time printers, who have held positions of trust and grown gray in the service. After a number of games were indulged in, the interest of visitors and members centered in the typesetting contest between the English and French compositors, and under the branches of a great tree the cases of the compositors were arranged. Mr. Napoleon Sabourin and Mr. James Harper were referees for the French and English printers respectively, and the men were started at about half-past three. They were to set type for one hour, and at the close the English printers had set as follows: W. A. Bell, 1,778; J. Marcott, 1,628; Isaac Glennon, 1,624; C. Hudson, 1,577; O'Hanlan, 1,337. In correcting, the places were changed. Each compositor had to correct his proofs, and the first through with

this went on setting until the others were finished correcting errors, which gave the clean compositor the benefit. The result was as follows: English printers (unionists)—W. A. Bell, 1,986, *Witness;* I. Glennon, 1,838, *Witness;* J. Marcotte, 1,684, *Herald.* French printers (unionists)—J. Dallaire, 1,881; P. Robineau, 1,817; E. Dupont, 1,856. The latter was given third place, as he did not correct his proofs properly.

THE following is the vote of several unions on the proposed amendments to the constitution of the International Typographical Union:

	For.	Against.
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Defraying expenses of delegates to the sessions of the I. T. U.	14	52
Creation of a sick-relief fund	19	46
Creation of a burial fund	24	41
Creation of a Childs-Drexel Endowment Association	25	38
DETROIT.		
Defraying expenses of delegates to the sessions of the I. T. U.	36	72
Creation of a sick-relief fund	35	75
Creation of a burial fund	45	65
Creation of a Childs-Drexel Endowment Association	44	66
CINCINNATI.		
Defraying expenses of delegates to the sessions of the I. T. U.	87	236
Creation of a sick-relief fund	116	199
Creation of a burial fund	136	183
Creation of a Childs-Drexel Endowment Association	242	75
FOREIGN.		

A STRIKE has occurred among the printers in Bucharest. Several newspapers were not able to appear at all, while others could only issue one side of a sheet lithographed.

THE ninth volume of the "Printers' National Exchange," recently issued, contains 357 specimens, of which Germany furnishes 49; Austria, 9; Switzerland, 7; Italy, 4; France, 4; Denmark, 3; Norway, 2; Australia, 2; Russia, Belgium, South Africa, China and Ceylon, 1 each; the United Kingdom, 277; and the United States, 14.

A FIRM of London printers were summoned at the Mansion House a short time ago for having employed a youth under eighteen after ten o'clock at night. The lad in question had been employed fifteen hours and a quarter, and no notice of the late employment had been given to the inspector under the factories act. Being a first offense defendants were only fined 20s.

THERE are now published in Berlin 621 newspapers and periodicals, of which 54 are official journals. The political papers have doubled themselves in a few years, and now number 70 in all. Berlin has 165 periodicals devoted to literature, science and art, most of which are issued weekly. The commercial and financial journals, including the organs of special trades, outnumber all others, being 217 in all. The catalogue of religious and ecclesiastical journals is very restricted; but it must not be assumed that its religious life is small and weak because its religious journals only number 30.

INTEREST TABLE.

A simple rule for computing interest at any given per cent and for any length of time:

Multiply the principal (amount of money at interest) by the time reduced to days—then divide this product by the quotient obtained by dividing 360 (the number of days in the interest year) by the per cent of interest, and the quotient thus obtained will be the required interest.

COMPUTATION OF INTEREST.

To find the interest on any sum, multiply the principal by the number of days, and proceed as follows:

For four per cent	divide by 91
" five "	" 72
" six "	" 60
" seven "	" 51.43
" eight "	" 45
" nine "	" 40
" ten "	" 36

If the principal is expressed in dollars and cents, point off four figures and the result will be the interest in dollars and cents.

WE are indebted to the courtesy of the *Paper and Press*, of Philadelphia, for the excellent portrait of Mr. R. N. Perlee, of the firm of G. Mather's Sons, which appears in our present issue.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

ROBERT P. PORTER, editor, and Herbert L. Bridgman, publisher, of the New York *Press*, have been indicted for alleged criminal libel on Mayor Hewitt.

THE Mexican government is making large experiments of hennequin, the valuable new fiber, in the State of Guaymas, in the hope of introducing a new and profitable industry.

THE July-August issue of the *British Printer* is a superb number, and we congratulate Mr. Robert Hilton on its undoubted success. He is evidently the *write* man in the *right* place.

CYRUS P. DAKIN, the inventor of the manifold and carbon papers, now so widely used by the press and commercial establishments, died at his residence in Jersey City on August 6, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

THE members of the Society of Lithographers, of France, have presented to the trustees of the British Museum, an almost complete series of lithographic proofs executed by the leading artists of that society. Among the most distinguished names represented in the series are those of MM. A. Sirony, P. de Laage, Bohuei, A. Gilbert, Gillon, Jacott, A. Lunois, and E. Piroden. Of the processes of lithography only one is here represented, known as the "chalk method."

THE London *Times* recently had a misprint in the headline of its pages by which the paper not only had the wrong date, but seemed to have come out on June 17, which was Sunday, an impossible day for the *Times* to appear. The event created quite a stir in England, and copies of that issue of the paper are commanding an advanced price as relics, it is said. On a part of the edition the whole date was cut out, but many were sent out with the misdate left alone. A calculator has figured out that such a thing has not occurred before in thirty-one thousand three hundred possible times.

BY the terms of a new postal convention between the United States and Canada, merchandise packages not exceeding four pounds and a half in weight, and of such kinds as are admitted to the domestic mails of either country, are now admitted to the mails between the two countries. Publications that violate the copyright laws of either country are excluded. All packages must be fully prepaid and so wrapped as to permit their contents to be *easily* examined by the custom house officers, who will inspect them on their arrival at the exchange postoffice of the country of their destination, appraise them and levy duties to be collected on delivery. Packages may be registered if desired.—*Paper World.*

FOR several weeks there have been on exhibition in the office of the clerk of the superior court samples of pulp made of the hulls and stalks of the cotton plant. The pulp is as white as snow, and can be converted into the finest writing paper. It is regarded as valuable, and is the product of parts of the cotton plant hitherto deemed valueless. The process by which it is made is new. It is a process by which the ligneous substances of the hulls and seeds are dissolved. By this process over fifty per cent of the fiber is extracted from the hulls, which have been regarded as fit only for fuel for the mills, or for feed and fertilizing purposes, and which were sold for $4 a ton. These, converted into pulp, will be worth about $40 a ton. From the stalks usually left to rot in the fields this new process utilizes about thirty-eight per cent of fiber, at a very small expense.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THE *Melbourne Telegraph*, in a recent issue, says: "We are living in an age of miracles without being aware of it. Within two hours of the time of the first innings of the Oxford cricket match closing, the *Daily Telegraph*, recording the event, was selling in the streets of Melbourne! This is a feat of telegraphy that probably beats all former records, and is worthy of note, by the way, as a reminder of the astonishing performances of modern science, which directs the lightning as the slave of man's will, and places the two ends of the world almost within speaking distance. The cricketers closed their innings at Oxford amid cheers for the wonderful skill of Ferris and Turner, and, while the players were still on the ground continuing the contest, the news was flashed across the body of the planet, put in type, printed, and distributed in living print during the advance of a hundred and twenty minutes."

SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.

TELEPHONE 1409

F. M. Powell, Pres't. D. W. Bruce, Treas. C. S. Conner, Sec'y.

ILLINOIS TYPE FOUNDING CO

202 SOUTH CLARK STREET

20 A 12-POINT CLIPPER COND. $2.10.
16 A 18-POINT CLIPPER COND. $2.76.
12 A 24-POINT CLIPPER COND. $3.00.
8 A 36-POINT CLIPPER COND. $4.00.
4 A 48-POINT CLIPPER COND. $8.00.

CHICAGO

No. 14.—W. K. L., Chicago.

THOS. L. GRENIER
PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER

America's
Vaudeville
Palace

Lyceum Theatre

JOHN MORRISSEY
····BUSINESS MANAGER

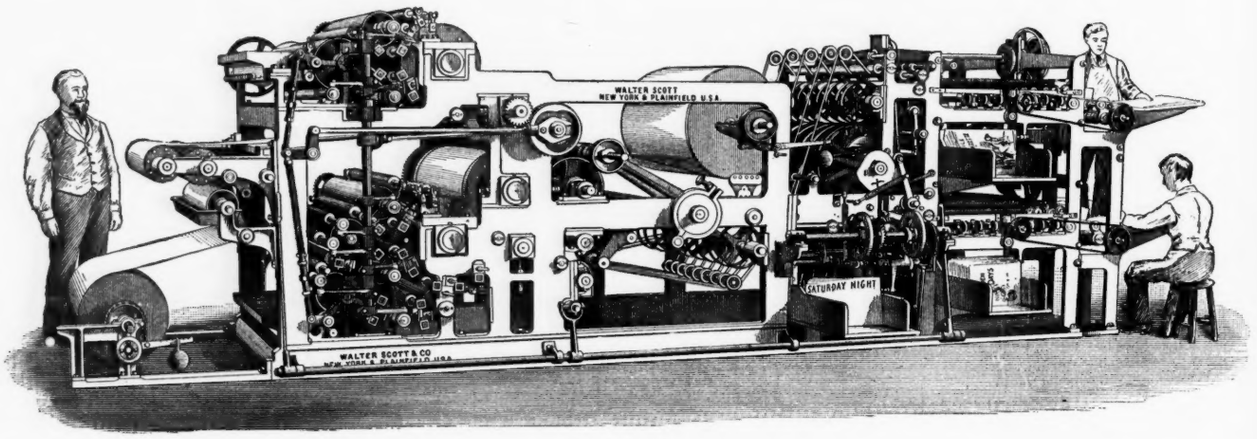
DESPLAINES STREET
····NEAR MADISON

No. 15.—H. B., Chicago.

THE SCOTT WEB PERFECTING MACHINE.

We herewith present a cut of the latest Scott Web Perfecting Machine, which is especially designed for illustrated periodicals and fine bookwork, a short reference to the peculiar features of which will no doubt prove of interest to our readers. The sheet or web of paper passes over wet rolls, and one heated roll, thus moistening and heating the paper at the same time. Electro plates are used, which are made by new and ingenious machinery. To prevent offset a second roll of paper is introduced between the sheet printed on one side and the second impression cylinder, which passes around the impression cylinder, and is wound up again by a very compact and clever device. When the tympan roll is all run through the machine, the new roll takes the position of the old one, and is again used. This roll can be used continuously for four weeks.

The folding machine is of peculiar construction, and is designed to prevent the offset or rubbing of the wet surfaces of the cuts. When magazines are to be covered, the covers are fed in by two boys at the folder, and pasted on while making the last fold. The covers keep the freshly printed sheets from rubbing together when delivered. The machine runs at a speed of 6,000 to 8,000 impressions per hour, according to the class of work.



The copy of *Golden Days* shown us, which was printed, folded, and covered on this press, shows to what perfection Mr. Scott has brought this, his latest mechanical triumph, which is a lasting testimonial to the skill and genius of its builder.

ANOTHER TYPESETTING MACHINE.

A typesetting machine has just been perfected by J. E. Munson, a well-known stenographer of this city. In the storing and preliminary treatment of the type it closely follows the Thorne machine, now in operation through the country, holding types that are nicked according to a graded system in long, narrow reservoirs, and releasing them one by one at the pressure of a lever. In Mr. Munson's machine the compositor is replaced by a perforator, who attends a little machine similar in appearance and action to those used in "rapid telegraphy." An endless tape of strong paper is run between rolls, which cut through it a series of arbitrary combinations of holes corresponding to the letters, capitals, numerals, and punctuation marks of a first-class job office. The tape, after the perforation, is read by the proofreader, who adds holes where they are needed, and blots out those that are incorrect, until the copy is perfectly justified. The perforations are produced by steel dies communicating with a keyboard similar to that used on the typewriter, but much larger and more complete. The justified tape is then placed in the receiver of the main machine, and the power, steam, electric or hand, applied. As it runs along, the perforations free the levers, as in the orguinette, and each combination causes the corresponding type to drop from the reservoir to the carrier and thence to the galley. If the take is correct, the galley is equally correct, so that the old style of galley-proof and page-proof revision is done away with completely. As there is almost no limit to the speed with which the main machine can be run, and as two dozen perforators can be used at once, it is easily seen that the new invention will do the work of a large number of compositors.

A child, it is claimed, can operate the perforator and can "cut tape" three times as fast as an expert typesetter can work. One justifier, it is estimated, could revise the tape of five perforators, and one workman at the main machine would be all that is requisite to keep everything going.

An experimental machine has been found to work successfully. The inventor is now finishing one for business purposes. It will be some time before the new idea will be put upon the market. As the types now in use are of varying and arbitrary widths, necessitating the insertion of "leads," "spaces," and "quads," it is not suited for the machine. Mr. Munson has therefore been compelled to devise a new system of types, based upon tenths of inches, which enables the machine when setting type to fill each line to the mathematical limit.

The machine will be quite costly, but, once in operation, it will involve little or no expense for maintenance and repairs. The claim is made that with it copy may be prepared up to within three minutes of going to press.—*New York Sun.*

HE GOT THE JOB.

When Amos Cummings arrived in New York after the war, he had a most excellent opportunity to be a tramp. All he possessed besides a job lot of ragged clothes on his back was 20 cents' worth of postage stamps, badly glued together. He wore a pair of battered cavalry boots and about three-quarters of a pair of trousers. The place where the missing parts of the latter should have been were concealed by a sun-burned army overcoat. In this garb he climbed up to Horace Greeley's editorial den and asked Mr. Greeley for a job. He did not ask to be appointed to either the position of managing editor or foreman. He was willing to do anything.

"No place for you," squeaked Greeley, without turning from his desk to look at the applicant, "don't you see I'm busy? G'way! Scat! Damit!"

"But I tell you I must have a job." Mr. Greeley turned around his revolving chair, and, glaring at Cummings, said: "Must? For what reason, young man, do you say 'must?'"

"For this reason," replied Amos, lifting the drapery of his blue coat as he turned his back on Mr. Greeley, and exhibiting the vacant places where the wild winds had whistled through his trousers. He got the job.—*J. Armory Knox.*

THE master printers of New South Wales have formed an association known as "The New South Wales Master Printers' Association," and celebrated its organization at Sydney with a dinner. This society is said to have started off under favorable auspices.

"FORME" OR "FORM?"

In reference to the question of spelling "forme" or "form," raised last month by Mr. William Spurrell, we have consulted Mr. William Blades, whose authority upon all points of English typographic history is universally acknowledged. In doing so, we unreservedly expressed our intention to abide by his decision—if he recommended "form," that spelling should be followed in the *Register*, and in any of our books that may be issued in the future. Mr. Blades kindly replies as follows:

I have been laid up the last few days with cold and rheumatism, and would have been very glad of "ees" to my "form," which has been in the "rack."

Decidedly adopt "form" for the future, although it is absurd to talk of right or wrong in such a matter. Custom is the sole rule. I rather think, notwithstanding my advice, that I have used "forme" in bygone times; but I think "form" is better, for the final "e" answers no purpose.

I annex a few references I have just made, which you may care to have.

Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM BLADES.

"FORM."

1683—Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.
1755—Smith's Grammar.
1771—Luckombe.
1778—John Nichols in Appendix to Rowe Mores.
1808—Stower's Printer's Grammar.
1814—Stower's Printer's Price Book.
1822—Savage's Decorative Printing.
1827—Adams' Typographia (American).
1835—Brimmer in the Composing Room.
1842—Timperley's Encyclopædia.
1851—Report of the Jury on Printing, Great Exhibition.
1859—Woodcroft in Introduction to Abridgment of Printing Patents.
1859—Beadnell's Guide to Typography.
1868—Munsell's Songs of the Press (American).
1870—Harpel's Typograph (American).
1871—Ringwalt's Encyclopædia (American).
1875—Bidwell's Imposition of Forms (American).
1876—DeVinne's Invention of Printing (American).
1879—Wilson on Printing Machines.
1879—MacKellar's American Printer (American).

"FORME."

1825—Johnson's Typographia.
1825—Hansard's Typographia.
1871—Southward's Dictionary of Typography.
1881—Gould's Letterpress Printing.
1882—Southward's Practical Printing.
1888—Encyclopædia Britannica, *art.* "Typography," by Southward.
1888—Wilson and Grey on Modern Printing Machinery.

There are probably others to add, but these are all I have come across in a short search.

In future, therefore, "form" will be adopted in these pages, instead of, as hitherto, "forme." The latter spelling seems to have had an existence of only about sixty years, but it is found in what are undoubtedly the best modern books in the English language. It will now probably drop out of the typographical vocabulary.—*London Printers' Register.*

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Austin, Tex.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20 to $24. Work will not be good here until the legislature meets in January, 1889.

Baltimore, Md.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $16.20. Work is dull in book and job offices, but is improving in the news departments. Articles protested against in new Constitution of the International Typographical Union have been negatived by this union almost unanimously.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $12. Labor Day was celebrated here in good style, there being large delegations present from the Saginaws. Financially it was a grand success.

Bismarck, Dak.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18 to $25. The tax list is on now and makes work good at present. The territorial reports will soon come in and work will take a jump.

Boston.—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 38 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Small vote cast on protested clauses of the Convention of the International Typographical Union. Measures voted down by a large majority.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good about October; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, $15 per week of nine hours per day; job printers, per week, $18 to $20. C. A. Calvo, Jr., and J. W. Woodrow & Co. will do the state printing this year, which will start about October 15.

Duluth, Minn.—State of trade, slow; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $17. Job-rooms are doing a fair amount of business at present, but the outlook is unpromising. The city is overrun with idle men, but the approaching winter will drive many of them out.

Hartford, Conn.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, increasing; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $18. A new 2-cent morning paper has been started here, of republican principles, and is quite a newsy sheet. It is printed on pink paper, of twenty-eight columns, and is strictly a union office.

Indianapolis.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 36 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16.50. The legislature meets here this winter, and we anticipate that work will be good. The prospects for the settlement of the *Journal* difficulty are not very encouraging.

Kansas City.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, $17.

Little Rock, Ark.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $16. A Mr. Cohn bought an interest in Woodruff job office, and became foreman. Said he would employ any kind of printers, when the union force walked out on him. They have fourteen volumes state work under contract at starvation prices and want to get it done cheap. No union printers wanted here.

Los Angeles, Cal.—State of trade, dull; prospects, indications for better times; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $20. Since last report the *Telegram*, an evening paper, has expired, thus throwing more men out of employment.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not so good; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $14. Panhandling has been too frequent of late.

London, Ont.—State of trade, excellent; prospects, bountiful; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $9 to $11. The *Evening News* made its bow on August 28, with a union staff, and seems to take well. The *Speaker* has been revived, which makes four papers published daily. Work has not been better for years. A number of old-timers have taken situations on the new sheets. All hands are busy.

Manchester, N. H.—State of trade: Book and news, good; job, quiet; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 20 to 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12.

Omaha, Neb.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $18. Work moderately good, but the supply more than exceeds the demand.

Ottawa, Ont.—State of trade, unchanged; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 36⅔ cents; evening, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $11. New printing bureau progressing favorably. At present a reduction is expected in the staff employed on government work. City newspapers are cutting down all the "fat."

Quebec, Can.—State of trade, bad; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, $8 per week; job printers, $8 per week. Work is principally French. Tourists would do well to give the city a wide berth.

Rome, N. Y.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening, 16 cents; bookwork, 18 cents; job printers, per week, $7 to $12. Mr. Bishop's articles in THE INLAND PRINTER are proving interesting reading for our young printers, as well as some of the "old timers," and THE INLAND PRINTER is eagerly sought for.

San Francisco.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, faint; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Work quieter than for years. Little political printing being done. Arrivals equal departures. Union succeeding in effort to better condition of job and book hands.

Salt Lake City.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18 to $20.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, still languid; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18.

St. John, N. B.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $10.

Wheeling, W. Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. No. 79 will give a grand ball on October 26, and the typos are very much enthused over the matter, as it is something new.

Winnipeg, Man.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ and 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $18. No. 191 voted against all four propositions submitted from the International Typographical Union. The construction of a new line of railway through the southwestern portion of the province will open new towns, and possibly a number of new journalistic enterprises.

F. WESEL & CO.

When on a visit to New York City, printers should not fail to call on F. Wesel & Co., 11 Spruce street, who have constantly on hand an immense stock of printers' material of every description. Their place of business is but two doors below the *Tribune* building, in the heart of the city. They are always glad to see friends from out of town, whether they wish to purchase or not. They have always ready for prompt delivery all material needed by printers, whether complete outfits for news and job offices, or simply a bodkin, and their facilities are such that the best satisfaction is given, and goods delivered in a manner that always pleases their customers. A reference to their advertisement on another page will give an idea of the goods they handle. No printer's trip to New York is complete without a call on F. Wesel & Co.

FOR SALE—An old-established and well-equipped job printing office in one of the largest and best cities in Michigan. The proprietor has other business, and will sell at a bargain. For particulars address JAS. GRAY, Box 603, Bay City, Michigan.

FOR SALE—By all typefounders in Chicago, TYPOGRAPHICAL HANDBOOK, treating of Calculations in Typography. Contains new and valuable tables, rules and illustrations for computing every conceivable calculation connected with the art of printing. Price, 50c. Sent, postpaid, by J. H. GRIFFES, Box 420, Chicago. Liberal terms to agents.

FOR SALE.—As the Newark (N. J.) *Sunday Call* has contracted for improved machinery, it offers for sale the entire contents of its pressroom at low prices for cash. They consist of a Hoe four-cylinder rotary press, with ten turtles and all the curved rules, dashes, etc., complete, with which this paper is now printed. Also, three Brown newspaper-folders, folding a sheet 43 by 56, or smaller. Have been in use less than two years. Also, two ten-horse power engines, one an Otto gas machine and the other a Baxter. The above machinery is all in first-class order, and may be seen in operation in our pressroom any Saturday night. It will be delivered to purchasers about the 1st of November, or as soon thereafter as our new machinery is completed. URE, SCHOCH & CO, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—Printing, engraving and rubber stamp office, in manufacturing and growing town, established in 1877. Proprietor wishes to engage in other business. Address "FLOUR," care of INLAND PRINTER.

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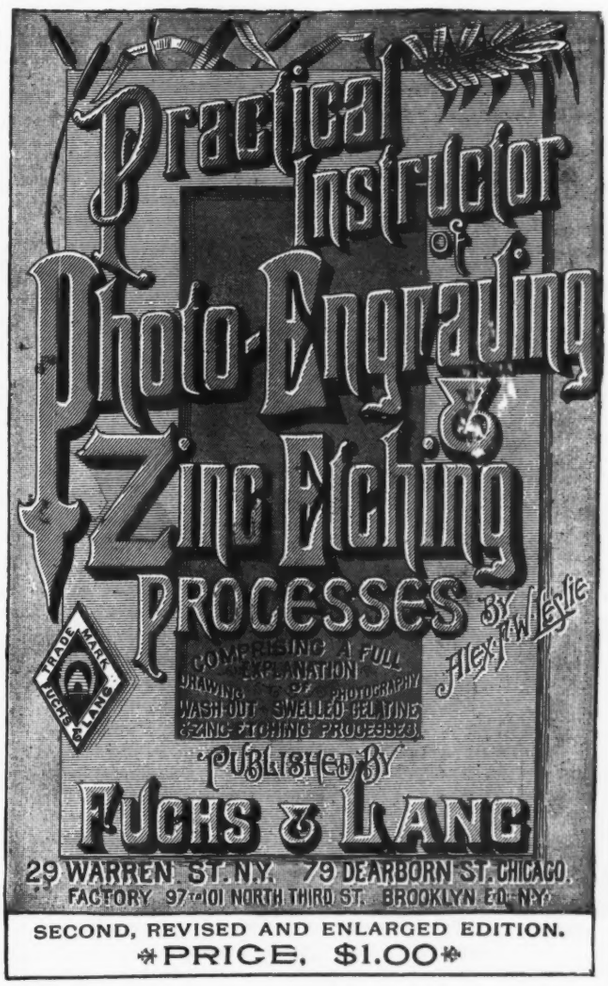
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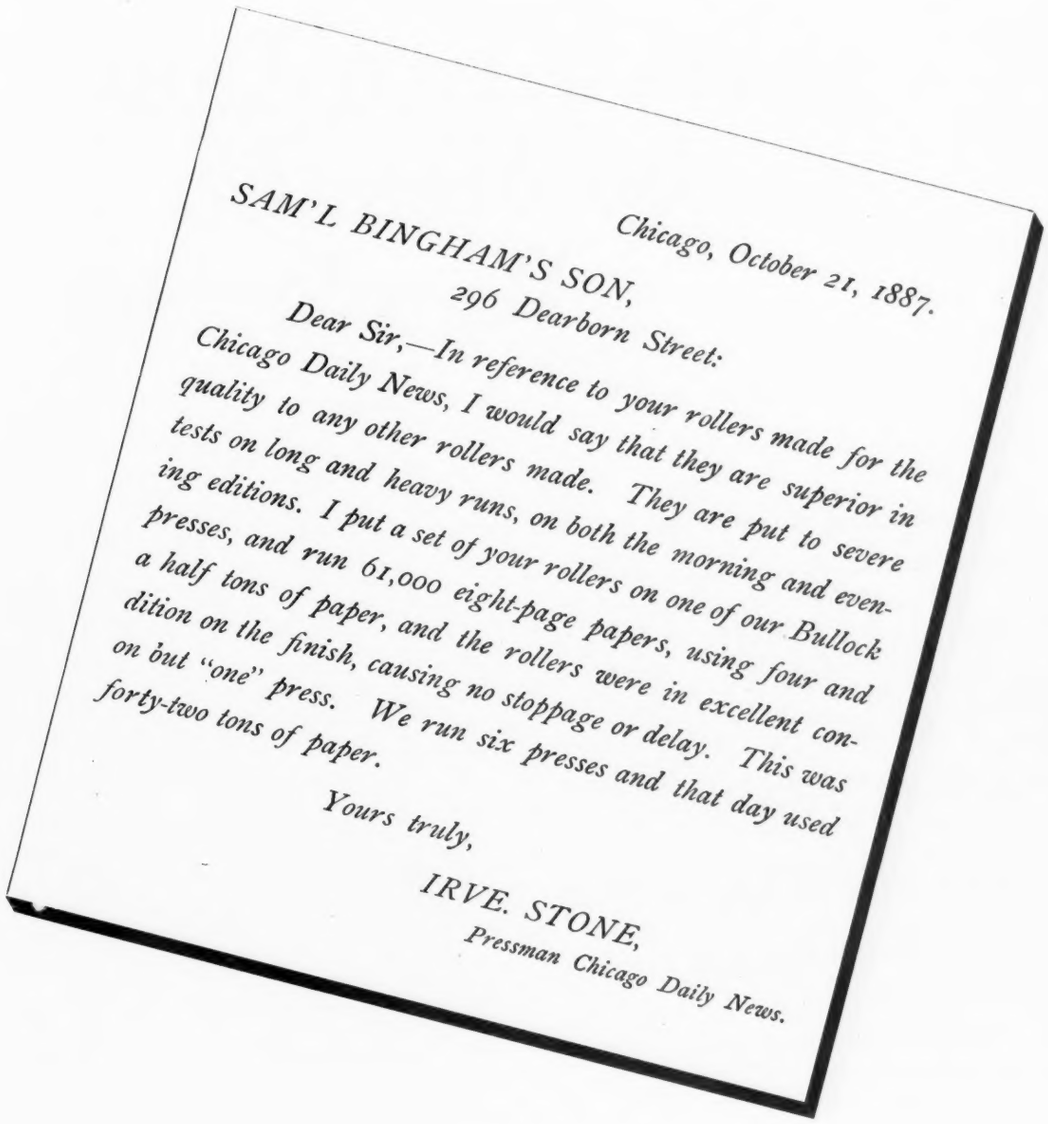
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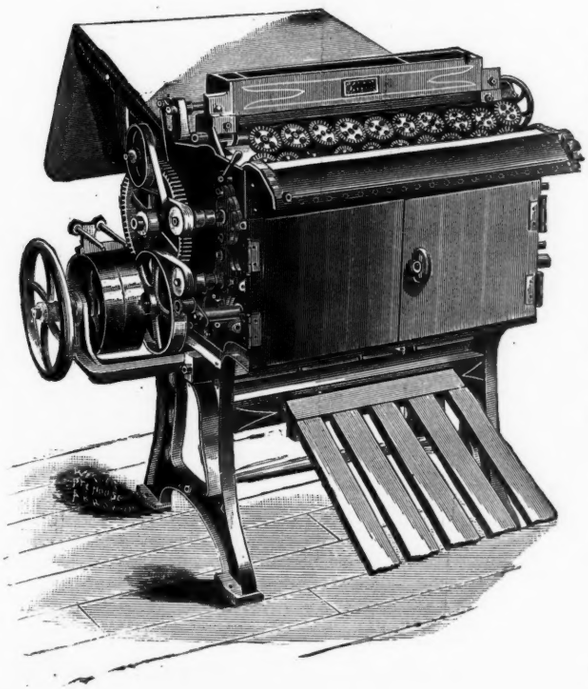
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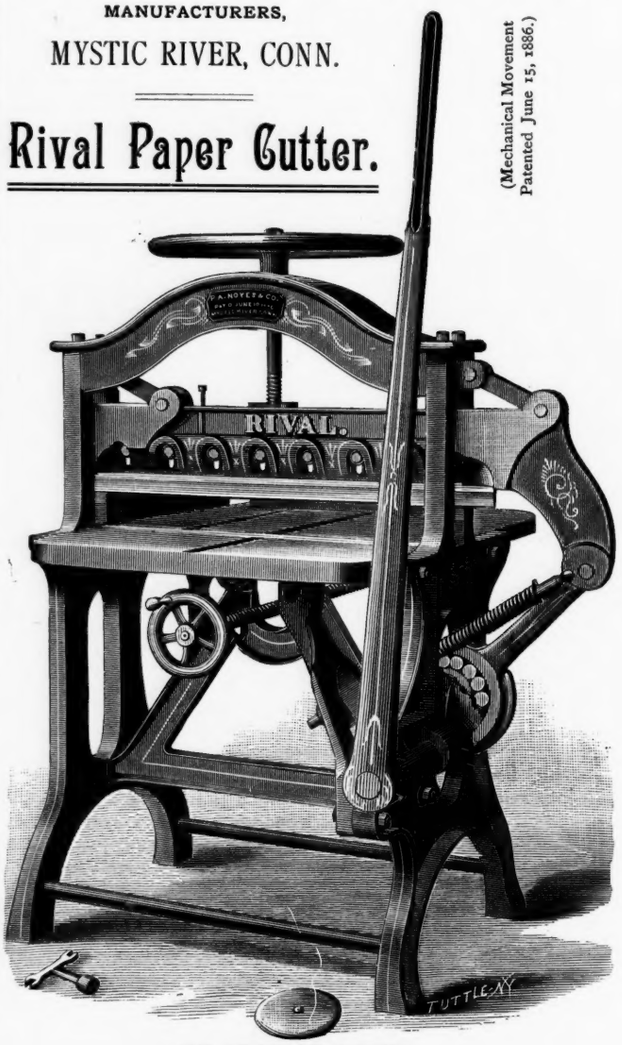
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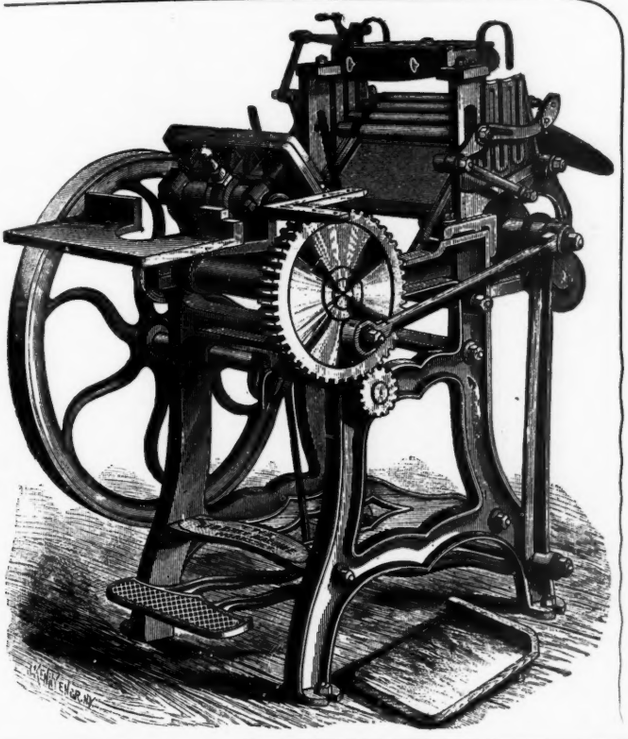
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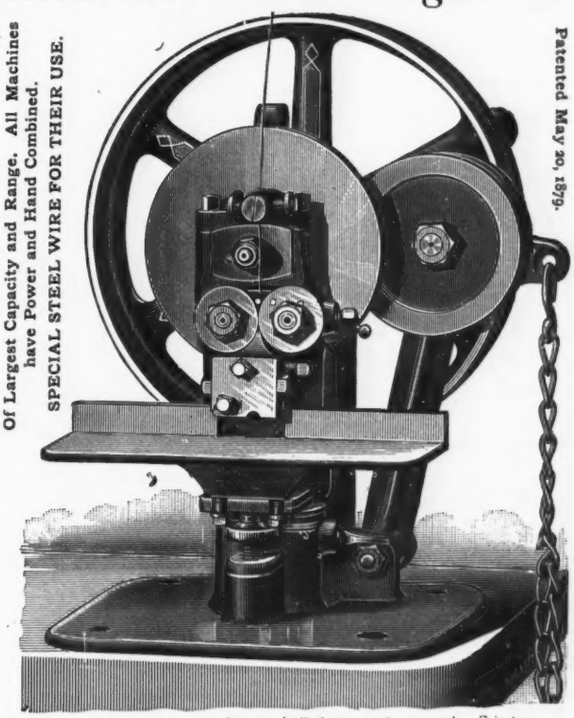
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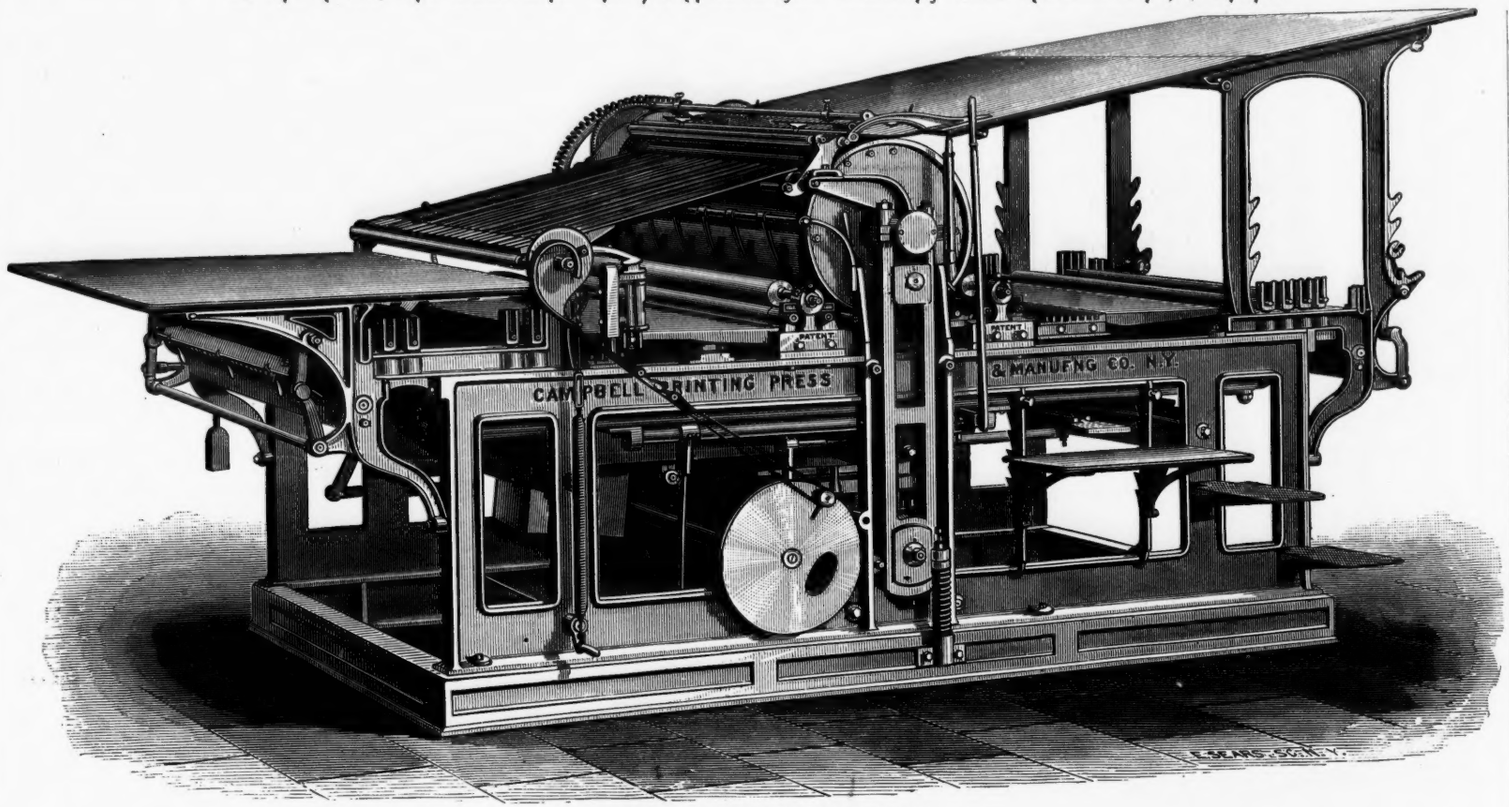
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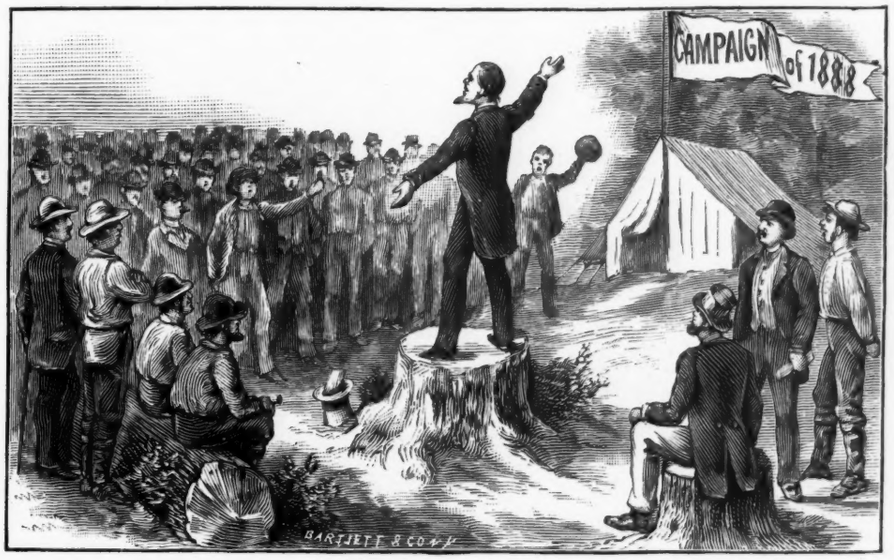
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1888

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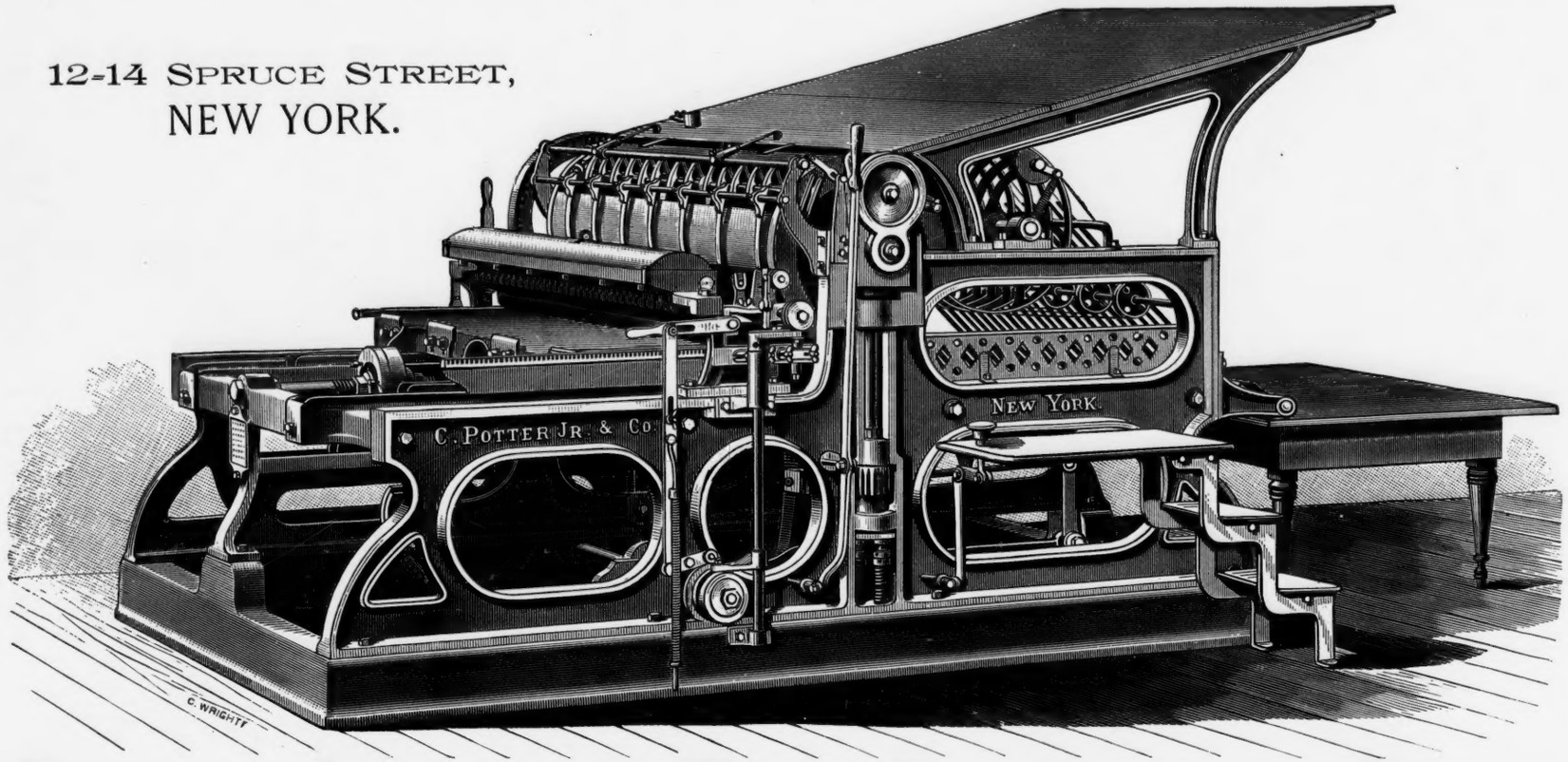
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